

## BRITAIN TO FILL IMMENSE VOIDS OF AUSTRALIA

States Invite Immigration From Mother Country by Aid to Settlers

### COMMONWEALTH GETS LOAN OF £20,000,000

Sum May Be Nearly Doubled If Three States Abandon Land Settlement Scheme

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
MELBOURNE, Vic., April 27.—The agreement arranged between the British and Commonwealth governments in regard to migration was recently signed. At present it provides for the expenditure of £20,000,000, to be lent by Britain, spread over a period of 10 years. If, however, the state of West Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria abandon their land settlement schemes and participate in the money to be made available by Britain under the new arrangement, this amount will be increased to £24,000,000.

Under the agreement, which contemplates by far the most ambitious scheme of migration ever undertaken in Australia, the Commonwealth undertakes to make arrangements with the states for suitable settlement areas to be provided, and for such public works to be carried out as will tend to develop the land and so increase the capacity of the already existing settlements to carry a greater population.

**Plans Invited**  
The states are to be invited to submit schemes for acquiring or resuming alienated land; clearing land or otherwise preparing it for settlement; construction of roads, bridges, etc.; construction and equipment of developmental railways, tramways, etc., directly conducive to new settlement (but not including main trunk railways); construction of hydroelectric and water conservation or other similar works in and for the purpose of rural areas; construction of sugar mills, butter factories and similar enterprises tending to assist in the development and settlement of areas; afforestation; construction of irrigation farms; advances to settlers for the purchase of stock, equipment, housing material, etc.; advances to farmers or other rural employers for the erection of cottages for employees; settlement of persons on farms; and any other undertaking or expenditure agreed upon.

All proposals by states must be approved by the colonies. If the state concerned desires, the work may be carried out wholly or in part by the Commonwealth. The Federal authority agrees to raise all necessary loans and to issue them to the states at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent for the first five years and 2½ per cent for the next five.

**Federal Government Helps**  
Actually, however, the Federal Government will do more than the agreement provides, as it has informed the states that for the first five years the money will be provided at 1 per cent, and at one-third of the effective rate of interest for the second period. The British Government has agreed to pay half the interest, the only stipulation it has made being that the loans shall not be issued at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent.

For every principal sum of £75 issued to a state Government under the agreement an assisted immigrant must, within 10 years of date of the

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## Greece Urged to Stand Firm on Saloniki Issue

By Special Cable

Athens, May 28

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, when being asked for his advice regarding the Serbian demands in connection with the Saloniki free zone and the Gheorgi railroad, exhorted Andrew Michalakopoulos, the Premier, to insist upon the Greek viewpoint, the papers today announce.

The opinion is expressed that under these circumstances the negotiations for a Greco-Serbian alliance should end and that Mr. Calamianos should return to Athens.

## FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT ON RIFF IS SOUGHT

Accord Elaborated in Madrid Likely to Be Ratified—Idea of Conquest Opposed

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 28.—Quinones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador, has had a long interview with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Moroccan question was further discussed and that the accord elaborated by Louis Malvy in Madrid is likely to be ratified.

Naturally, such a grave matter as a formal agreement cannot be concluded without the most careful consideration, for once France and Spain link their fates in Morocco they may solve together all their difficulties, or they may both be dragged into new adventures in which the French would be involved in Spanish disasters. Quinones de Leon has informed himself of the impression made on French officials by the report of Louis Malvy regarding the bases of the convention. Here, as was sufficiently shown in the debate in the Chamber, there would be the strongest opposition against pursuing the fighting any further than is absolutely necessary.

The interpretation which Pierre Renaudel began is an interpretation of the Bloc des Gauches itself. Edouard Herriot, however, like Paul Painlevé, throughout demonstrated that he did not intend to allow unpatriotic language to pass. The Socialist thesis is merely that negotiations for peace should be begun early. But the Communists, speaking through M. Doriot, deliberately called upon the soldiers to revolt, alleging capitalist greed and military ambitions as the causes of strife.

M. Painlevé denounced the language used as criminal, while M. Herriot described the words "abominable" and "unpatriotic" as intolerable. Everything that was said which might affect the morale of the soldiers will be omitted from the Journal Officiel.

The Chamber expressed its indignation by voting to censure M. Doriot. The Socialists, for the most part, abstained from voting, while the Communists sang the Internationale.

M. Briand's intervention in the course of the debate was extremely timely. When the discussion, which is almost certain that the Chamber will vote its confidence in the Government, affirming its decision to assure the safety of the troops, territories and tribes placed under French protection by the international treaty, though resolutely opposed to all ideas of conquest.

The text deposited also calls for the conclusion of peace when possible and the evacuation of the troops from the troops defending the work of France.

## No Agreement Concluded

By Special Cable

MADRID, May 28.—The President of the Directorate has issued a semi-official note stating that no definite agreement has been concluded with France concerning Morocco, but certain points, on which an agreement might be based are under consideration. It adds that, in any case, authority does not exist to allow the forces of one country to pass over the territory of the other.

The president sends a message in the name of the King to the Army eulogizing the work of the Spanish forces and proposes to arrive at Tetuan on June 4.

## FEDERAL ECONOMY BRINGS NEW STAMP TO THE COLLECTORS

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—Government economy has produced a new variety of postage stamp which will be sought by collectors who have been busy rounding up specimens of the Norse-American, Lexington-Confederate, and Pilgrim Commemorative issues and of those made necessary by the increased postage rates.

The new variety is a surcharged 1½-cent stamped envelope. Large stocks of the 1-cent stamped envelope, rendered useless by the increase of the third-class rate to 1½ cents, will be surcharged in the center of the stamp imprint with the numerals 1½, and the 1-cent numeral will be obliterated with four vertical bars. When the first-class postage was reduced from 3 to 2 cents after the war, large supplies of 3-cent stamped envelopes were surcharged 2 cents.

Some 1-cent stamped envelopes will be kept by postmasters for enclosing books and catalogues, still marketable at the 1-cent rate for each two cancels.

## Classmates for Four Years, Mrs. Mary A. Church and Son, James



Mrs. Church is the first grandmother to be graduated at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo. She has been prominent in all activities of the students. The son has won a Fellowship at Harvard University.

## Mother and Son Are Graduated Together at College in Missouri

Mrs. Mary A. Church and James M. Church Win Honors at William Jewell—Mother Declares Parents Should Enter Into Activities of Children

LIBERTY, Mo., May 28 (Special).—A four-year college course, pursued that she might enter the lives of her children and keep pace with their development, ends for Mrs. Mary A. Church upon her graduation today from William Jewell College. In the same class with her son, James M. Church.

The big opportunity of fathers and mothers today is to adapt themselves to the lives and interests of their children, to the conditions of modern youth, and thus give themselves a harmonious relation with the present-day world, says Mrs. Church. She decided to go to college because she felt she had not grown mentally with her children.

Mrs. Church is the first grandmother to be graduated from William Jewell College. Her son, James M. Church, is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society.

## FLIGHT RELIEF PLANS HALTED

Knud Rasmussen and MacMillan See No Reason for Alarm Over Amundsen

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP).—Although almost seven days have passed without word from the Amundsen-Ellsworth North Pole aerial expedition, plans for organization of relief parties in America and Norway have been halted, on the advice of the expedition.

The consensus appears to be that the fliers are in no immediate danger. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, points to the possibility of Amundsen going to Fort Conger or Cape Columbia, in which case, he would be heard from by him until the first mail from Thule, about this time next year.

Bernard S. Prentice, financial lawyer of Lincoln Ellsworth, brother-in-law of the expedition, says he is ready at any time, in his capacity as chairman, to call the American advisory committee together to raise funds for a relief party, but that this has no alarm is felt. He also declares that Amundsen intended heading for Alaska from the pole, if conditions were favorable.

Donald B. MacMillan, who will head the all-American expedition into the Arctic next month, also said last night that it was too early to become alarmed for the safety of the party. "It is inconceivable," he asserted, "that any man, however good a pilot, can fly from the north end of Spitzbergen for a distance of 600 miles in a straight line and drop down upon the North Pole, or even within 50 miles of it. . . . If the party lands within 25 miles of the pole a journey on foot would be preferable to a trip through the air, as it would eliminate one more extra hazard of a takeoff and landing. If, on this foot journey, Amundsen encounters ice similar to that seen by us in 1914, he will not be back for several days."

OSLO, Norway, May 28 (AP).—Professor Hoel, geologist of Oslo University, and a noted expert on polar ice, has suggested that if the Amundsen expedition found, it could land at the pole the members would spend several days surveying and taking observations. He thinks that it would be useless to send an airplane in search of Amundsen, as it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack. At any rate he considers it too early to talk about sending a searching party.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 28 (AP).—Plans for a seaplane expedition to go to the relief of Roald Amundsen, polar explorer, which have been going forward here for several days under the direction of Mauck H. Hammer, who led the relief of Amundsen in 1923, have been halted on advice from Spitzbergen, head-quarters of the American-Norwegian expedition, that such a program is premature. This announcement was made here today by Hammer.

## WEALTH CONSCRIPTION PROJECT

Advocated by Lions' Speaker

Convention of New England District at Swampscott Brought to Close

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 27 (Special).—Indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor's wealth proposal and the enactment of a constitutional amendment which would prohibit the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition by private interests, were two measures advocated by the Rev. Dr. Harold Hickey, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist-Episcopal Church of Lynn, in addressing the annual thirty-third district convention of Lions Clubs at the New Ocean House here yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Hickey was speaking on the subject "The Ultimate Object of Service Clubs—International Peace and Good Will." At the business session Portland was selected for the 1926 convention. William T. Nesbitt, Jr., of Pittsfield, Mass., was elected district governor for the coming year.

The Rev. Mr. Hickey, who is one of three clergymen members of the Lynn Lions Club, with regard to the movement for world peace, said: "There are certain practical measures which call for our support all and which should be carried out, and in the opinion of many do not go far enough, but they are all steps in the path of world concord."

First of all let the proposal that The Christian Science Monitor and the American Legion have been advocating for months, be carried out and made law; that in the event of war, conscription shall not begin until and with the bodies of those who are physically fit, but shall extend to capital and labor.

The nation faced with peril must

## AMPLE VOTES IN SENATE FOR

35 Democrats and 34 Republicans Can Be Counted On, Leaders Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Acceptance of the World Court by the United States Senate appears to be assured at the next session of the Senate beginning in December, judging from the confidence expressed by both Democratic and Republican senators that the necessary two-thirds majority is now forthcoming.

A majority of Senate Republicans will vote to ratify the proposal for the United States to become a member of the Court, was this belief expressed by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, that at least 35 of the 40 Democrats in the Senate would vote for the Court, seems to assure its adherents that ratification will be brought about in the next session.

"I am confident that the Permanent Court of International Justice will be accepted by two-thirds of the Senate with reservations at its next session," said Mr. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. This declaration, following the statement by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, that at least 35 of the 40 Democrats in the Senate would vote for the Court, seems to assure its adherents that ratification will be brought about in the next session.

The latter reservation is the only one that involves an amendment to the League statute. It will be necessary for the League to provide that instead of the Assembly and Council of the League selecting the judges of the Court, alone, they will be selected with the help of the United States. Another reservation is that the United States shall not be bound by any advisory opinion of the World Court.

Leading opponents of the Court were these reservations are William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire; Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Henrik Shipstead (F.), Senator from Minnesota; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and possibly George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. These senators are for the absolute divorcing of the Court from the League, making the selection of judges entirely apart from it.

This proposal was formerly made by Mr. Lenroot in a resolution and also by George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who introduced a resolution of his own on the subject. Mr. Lenroot declared, however, that he was now willing to have his resolution not acted upon in order to have the Court accepted at the next session.

## Republican Votes

The long-drawn-out Republican vote for the acceptance of the Court, when it comes up in the Senate, unless some strong reason arises between now and next December to cause them to go against it, will be for the Court, says Bert M. Fernald, Maine; Frederick Hale, Maine; Henry W. Keyes, New Hampshire; Frank L. Greene, Vermont; Porter H. Dale, Vermont; (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Diamond Output Sells at Low Price in Rough

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 28

DIAMONDS mined last year in South Africa sold in the rough on the Rand for an average of \$16.50 per metric carat, according to the Commerce Department. Difference between that figure and retail price was attributed to many reasons, including losses in cutting and elimination of flaws.

The average was based on sale of 2,440,397 carats of gems dug from blue clay deposits. River bed gravels in South Africa produced 27,553 carats of diamonds which sold for considerably higher figure, averaging close to \$37.50 per carat.

## PRICE OF "GAS" IS CHANGEABLE, OFFICIALS SAY

Commission Awaiting Pressure of Public Opinion to Reduce Cost

That motorists can buy gasoline at less than the recently raised posted price, officials in the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessities of Life say is entirely possible. The commission is working on a program whereby it hopes to bring about a downward trend in the price of gasoline. It is said that the formal public statement issued late yesterday was but a preliminary move, and that what will come next the commission did not say.

It is evident that the commission is depending a great deal upon the force of public pressure for downward prices. It was said that if the motorists would go from one dealer to another when nothing but the posted price is quoted they would find stations where they could buy at lower prices.

It was said that the commission could not give a list of stations where the posted price is being cut, but this may come later. "We have been busy all morning answering the telephone calls coming in from motorists who are asking for lower prices," it was said at the commission's office. "Others, we told to demand a cut from the posted price and to hunt for it. Three places where the posted price is being cut are: East Boston and Revere, where Lawrence P. Quigley, Mayor of Chelsea, is selling gas for 20 cents or lower."

There was some criticism today of the part taken by the State House because the commission had not been more specific in naming the stations where gasoline can be had for less than 25 cents. The commission has admitted that gasoline should be sold for less and that some dealers are making reductions to certain customers.

## Ample Storage Supply

To prove that he reasons correctly about the gasoline market and describing the situation, generally, as he has found it in Massachusetts through his recent inquiries, Chairman Hunt made this public statement last night.

Government reports show that crude oil and gasoline stocks in storage are increasing—the last report showing 1,500,000,000 gallons of crude oil and 1,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline as being in storage. There is a sufficient reserve to cover the needs of the remainder of 1925. Therefore, there is no cause for alarm in regard to the adequacy of the supply of gasoline for the remainder of the year.

Due to the spread of more than 12 cents per gallon which exists between the refinery and the price of gasoline, many large wholesalers, who are publicly giving retailers a posted margin of 5 cents a gallon for pumping gasoline into their tanks, also give various valuable presents to certain dealers. Special discounts, cash rebates, air pumps, painting of buildings, lighting of stations and other expensive considerations are given to favored retail dealers.

In a similar manner, many retailers are allowing special discounts to consumers who demand a lower price than the posted price. The commission finds that while little open competition exists in the posted price of gasoline to consumers, there is a part of the state, thirty consumers, with little effort, can find retailers, who will give them a discount of two cents or more per gallon. Some of the chain filling stations are giving books, tickets and other evidences free, which entitle the holder to substantial discounts from the posted price. That the posted retail price for gasoline in the eastern part of the state is not firmly maintained at the present time is evident from the investigation of the commission.

## Buy in Large Quantity

Numerous suggestions and requests for advice have been made to the commission by consumers as to methods by which they can protect themselves in purchasing gasoline, such as buying direct from refineries or forming co-operative associations and purchasing leagues. Those who consume large quantities of gasoline and have extensive facilities are solving their problem by buying in tank car lots, thereby saving about 10c a gallon.

In regard to the formation of co-operative marketing associations or consumer purchasing leagues, the commission suggests that before trying these methods consumers endeavor to take advantage of the considerable concessions from the retail price, which are being freely given on demand by many gasoline distributors. Patronizing those dealers who give the greatest concessions from the posted price will enable such dealers to extend their operations.

Many small consumers of gasoline are being misled or ignored of the fact that they can purchase their supply at less than the posted retail price with little effort on their part.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## ARMY FACING FURTHER CUTS IN ITS BUDGET

General Staff Directed to Study Effects of More Strict Economy

## WHITE HOUSE ORDER PRECIPITATES ACTION

Progressive Appropriation Cuts Approximating \$25,000,000 Are Envisaged

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Army General Staff has been directed to make a study of the effect upon the military establishment of further progressive reductions in Army appropriations, should that be ordered under the Administration's economy program.

The study is understood to have been ordered on the basis of the White House communication to the War Department. At the Navy Department, it was not disclosed whether naval budget officers were engaged in a similar study.

Despite refusal of War Department officials to discuss the subject, and the unusual secrecy which surrounds the study being made there, it is indicated that the progressive reduction of appropriations under consideration would become effective for the fiscal year 1927 to run for several years thereafter before reaching the cumulative total reduction contemplated in the White House suggestion.

The general budget business meeting of the Government will be held June 22 and it is probable that the War Department study, as well as any similar studies which may be proceeding in other departments, may be intended for consideration and final action at that time.

Approximately \$25,000,000

No definite information as to the contemplated aggregate cut in War Department appropriations is available. There are indications, however, that it would run to a figure of between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 to be lopped off the military appropriations included in the total of \$339,797,971 appropriated for all War Department activities for the 1926 fiscal year. The military portion of the budget for the year is \$255,383,074, which represented a reduction of approximately \$4,000,000 from the similar appropriation for the preceding year.

Despite rigid secrecy requirements imposed on Army officials in regard to the study they are making, some officials declare that a reduction of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 would compel the virtual abandonment of the organized reduction element of the new army and sharp curtailment of federal assistance to the National Guard.

During preliminary budget discussions this year a definite proposal was made to curtail army appropriations of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to an average for the year 1926 of 111,000 men in the ranks of the army as compared with 118,000 maintained for the fiscal year 1925. The authorized strength is 125,000, the authorized actual strength and limited it in 1925 to the 118,000 figure.

## At Expense of "Regulars"

Because of the tendency shown by Government financial officers during this discussion, some officials are inclined to believe that if a new proposal for \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 appropriation reduction for the Army is sanctioned, the cut will be largely at the expense of the regular enlisted personnel and the force be reduced to 111,000 or lower.

In the belief that any further extensive cuts in military appropriations must be borne by the civilian elements of the army is founded upon the theory that the highly specialized services added to the military establishment during the war can be maintained only directly by the federal Government as a part of the regular army. These include such arms as the air service, tank service, and the bulk of the field artillery since this included now much motor equipment and heavier guns than pre-war light field batteries.

All of these involve too heavy an expense and too much technical training to be left to even the national guard. The national guard, in the path of the Government's foreign policy has been passed without shipwreck, to use the words of a high foreign official, the first two rocks in his opinion having been von Hindenburg's election and the Reichstag debate on the foreign policy bill.

Nevertheless, the treaty would not have been ratified and the Cabinet would have been overthrown if the Social Democrats had not abstained from voting, and thus, as the Vossische Zeitung declares this morning, the latter Cabinet has been saved by the Labor Party. The Chancellor, it is said, had the greatest difficulty in compelling Conservative support for the treaty, at least to some extent, and he is reported to have declared at one of their meetings that he refused to remain at the head of the Government if the government parties declined to support him.

## GERMAN-SPANISH TREATY RATIFIED

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 28.—The German-Spanish commercial treaty was ratified last night in the Reichstag by 170 votes to 96, there being 88 abstentions. Thus a "third rock" in the path of the Government's foreign policy has been passed without shipwreck, to use the words of a high foreign official, the first two rocks in his opinion having been von Hindenburg's election and the Reichstag debate on the foreign policy bill.

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## People of France and Italy "All Busy," Says Mr. Stearns

Impressed by Industrious Workers Everywhere, All Anxious and Glad to Be Doing Constructive Work—Kept Away From Politics

Frank W. Stearns of Boston, long-time friend of President Coolidge, with Mrs. Stearns, is spending his first day in Boston after returning from Europe, in meeting with friends and telling them of his experiences while abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns expect later to go to Swampscott, where they will open for the season their summer residence, Red Gables, which adjoins White Court, the estate where President and Mrs. Coolidge expect to spend the greater part of the summer.

Mr. Stearns said today that the memory he carried away with him from this present trip to Europe was the industry which has developed in France and Italy and how everywhere he saw people working and working hard and long all day long so long as there was any light.

"It struck me," said Mr. Stearns, "that throughout that part of France where we went and all through Italy from one end to the other, that the people were at work and that they were eager to toil and glad to be occupied from early to late."

"I paid no attention to affairs political," he continued. "I did not go over for that purpose. I went with Mrs. Stearns to see the sights, and we had one of the best we have had for years. It was good to get away from work and to see the French people and the Italian people all working and so unmistakably rejoicing in their work."

"That's what made the greatest impression upon me. Of course, I saw many remarkable sights—great churches and beautiful public buildings and magnificent residences. But when shown any such sight, I would say: 'Yes, I see it. It's very beautiful, or it's very impressive, or something like that but the sight of seeing hundreds of thousands of toilers in the fields in a multitude of small plots, and the sight of seeing it made me feel that the people are eager to get back to wholesome living.'"

"It's perhaps because I'm a business man and have been busy all my life and have been working and to work hard that I enjoyed seeing so many others feeling the same way. I enjoyed, too, the experience of meeting with Premier Mussolini. Here, too, I did not talk any politics. Politics was not mentioned in the bond I had made with myself for that trip which has just ended."

**Kept Away From Politics**  
It was very evident that Mr. Stearns spoke just what he felt, that is characteristic of the man. He realizes his position as close friend to the President and upon him rests the burden that he would not submit to

in other circumstances but, being a friend to the President, he made it his business to keep as far away from international affairs and comment of any sort relating to them as he could and that he did successfully. Mr. Stearns told of his trip through Brittany on the way to Cherbourg. He spoke of the activity in Brest, but said that so far as what was going on in the factory cities he was not informed.

"That's what made the greatest impression upon me. Of course, I saw many remarkable sights—great churches and beautiful public buildings and magnificent residences. But when shown any such sight, I would say: 'Yes, I see it. It's very beautiful, or it's very impressive, or something like that but the sight of seeing hundreds of thousands of toilers in the fields in a multitude of small plots, and the sight of seeing it made me feel that the people are eager to get back to wholesome living.'"

## PRICE OF "GAS" IS CHANGEABLE, OFFICIALS SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

part. Gasoline of the same quality as that commonly sold in the same area can be bought at as low as 20 cents a gallon at retail. Consumers desiring to secure relief from the present discriminations caused by trading and exercising discrimination in making their gasoline purchases. In this connection, the commission has been informed that the results obtained by consumers seeking to buy gasoline at less than the price posted by the dominant interests in the oil industry in Massachusetts.

**Defends Increased Price**  
The Boston News Bureau says of the situation:  
Increase of 1 cent a gallon in wholesale and retail prices of gasoline in New England brings the price to the highest point in somewhat over two years. Not since the middle of May, 1923, has the level been as high as at present. 25 cents a gallon at filling stations, and 22 cents from tank wagons.

The low of last fall, when New England gasoline sold at its most depressed figures for a decade, 13 cents wholesale and 10 cents retail, has been surpassed by advances of 70 per cent in tank wagon and 60 per cent in filling station prices. Practically all of this increase has occurred in a period of a very few weeks' duration just after the turn of the year. The latest 1-cent advance in New England is a continuation of a general movement extending into all Atlantic and Gulf states.

By its widespread character, the new strengthening in prices calls attention to a condition in the national petroleum industry which not only has advanced prices but has advanced them to a point where they have been kept at a high level for some time. This situation is that the major refiners of gasoline in the United States have been unable to store during the winter months of low consumption. Despite the fact that they advanced prices rather sharply and also advanced production, greatly increased consumption prevented their augmenting stocks to any great extent.

On the first of April refiners had in storage 1,610,888,168 gallons of gasoline, an increase of 2 per cent over the same date the year before. But at that time consumption was running around 35 per cent ahead of April, 1923. It is estimated that gasoline stocks were

drawn on to the extent of about 15,000,000 barrels last April, while in April a year ago on smaller production stocks were increased about 85,000,000 barrels. Between 80,000 and 100,000 barrels of light crude oil are now being taken from field storage each day. If consumption continues to expand in the summer, as compared with a year ago, at a rate comparable with that of the first four months of the year, it would seem inevitable that refiners throughout the country would be forced to lift prices further before next winter.

## Gasoline Price Advances Announced in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (Special)—This "oil town," the largest port of oil shipment on the Atlantic coast, was notified of a boost in the price of gasoline, effective today, and warned that it may expect another increase when the new gasoline tax law becomes operative tomorrow. Filling stations generally took down the "25" sign this morning and put up a "26." Simultaneously they tacked out a "27," covered with a six months' accumulation of dust and are ready to hang that up.

With "gas" retailing at 26 cents per gallon the tank wagon price has moved up to 22 cents. This affects directly the "controlled" filling stations, that is those dealing in products of the big companies. Indirectly it affects the so-called independent retailers, who had been selling for 24 cents, but who creased their prices at most to 25 cents. High test gas and special "blends" increased in accordance, selling as usual at 5 cents the gallon more than plain "gas."

Inquiries among agents and jobbers here brought information that the price raising in this section was a week later than in eastern markets and was due to increases in prices of crude oil.

The Saugy law, taxing gasoline at 1 cent a gallon for the purpose of building new roads, applies on May 29, payable by the distributors. The first of the returns on sales must be filed with the State Board of Public Roads on June 15 and the tax on these returns is payable to the State Treasurer on July 10.

Champions of the bill, in Legislature committee hearings explained that the tax would not warrant an increase in the retail price of gasoline. The increase in the level has been fairly and squarely reached a satisfactory agreement. I do not claim that every mile of the Boston & Maine Railroad can be made to pay, but I do believe that it can be made to pay as a whole.

**MANY TEACHERS AMONG GRADUATES**  
In Colorado, at least, teaching is looked upon as a desirable profession by women college graduates, according to the report of a study of present occupations of the women graduates of the Colorado colleges, that has been received by the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. The study made by the Denver Collegiate Bureau of occupations, that has been received by the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. The study made by the Denver Collegiate Bureau of occupations, that has been received by the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. The study made by the Denver Collegiate Bureau of occupations, that has been received by the appointment bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
C. S. Weather Bureau reports  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, moderate variable winds, mostly westerly.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. standard time, 15th meridian)  
Albany 54, Memphis 54, 64  
Atlantic City 52, Montreal 53, 58  
Boston 50, 60, 60  
Buffalo 50, 56, 60  
Calgary 48, 56, 60  
Chicago 48, 56, 60  
Cleveland 48, 56, 60  
Denver 48, 56, 60  
Detroit 48, 56, 60  
Houston 48, 56, 60  
Los Angeles 48, 56, 60  
New York 48, 56, 60  
Philadelphia 48, 56, 60  
Portland 48, 56, 60  
San Francisco 48, 56, 60  
Seattle 48, 56, 60  
St. Louis 48, 56, 60  
Tampa 48, 56, 60  
Washington 48, 56, 60  
Los Angeles 48, 56, 60

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Thursday 4:32 p. m., Friday 4:44 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

**Burlington Hotel**  
Five Minute Walk to Everything  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
380 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$4.00  
Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.50

**SHATTUCK & JONES**  
FISH  
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)  
3:15 p. m.—Program arranged by the only Bostonian of the Boston Y. W. C. A.; Commencement exercises and exhibition of class work, 40 Berkeley Street.  
Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Brooklyn Braves Field, 3:15.

**Radio**  
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)  
4:30 p. m.—WNAC dance orchestra, direction Billy Loefer. 7:30—Talk, R. F. Murphy, Boston Better Business Bureau.  
From Boston City Club, organ recital, Lyle O. del Castillo, organist. 8:45—Dance music, Morey Pearl and his orchestra; popular songs, Ted and Dick Waters. 9:30—Dance music, accompanist. 10:45—Dance music, 11:15—Principals from "The Brown Derby," now playing at the Shubert Wilbur Theater.  
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Leo Reisman ensemble, 7:30—United States marine band, direct from Washington. 9—Concert by the Holyoke

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
Makes Steaks taste better  
Sheffield Silver  
Oval Hot Dish Mats  
Set of 3, 69c; 2 sets, \$1.25  
An Ideal Gift. Mail Orders Filled.  
KUGEL BROS., Sandusky, O.

**GRUEN**  
Priced from \$25  
REAGAN, KIPP CO.  
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants  
162 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

**Dependable Service**  
Fireproof Storage  
MOVING  
PACKING  
SHIPPING  
KINDERMANN  
Main Office  
1350-13 Webster Avenue  
NEW YORK CITY  
CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL CITIES

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Court Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 a month, \$10.00 a year, \$20.00 a year in advance, postage paid to all countries. Free advance, \$2.25 a month. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1918.

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## B. & M. BRANCH HEARINGS CLOSE

Chief Engineer Testifies at Final Session Held in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., May 23 (Special)—Joseph A. Parant, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was the principal witness today at the hearing on the abandonment of leased lines in New Hampshire, which is being conducted at the State House before the public service and interstate commerce commission representatives. The hearing was brought to a close this afternoon after nearly two weeks of testimony. No decision will be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission until a written report of the testimony has been submitted and studied.

Mr. Parant was called in rebuttal of testimony yesterday of Charles E. Lee, former general superintendent of the railroad. He introduced figures on maintenance of way and operation of the road over a period of years. Some of the 37 miles of New Hampshire railroad proposed to be abandoned are under leases expiring in 1924 and other distant dates and the Boston & Maine is under contract to turn the roads back at expiration of leases in good condition.

Mr. Parant said it cost less to pay for maintenance when the road is not operated than when it is, but would give no exact figures. Mr. Lee said yesterday that something less drastic than abandonment of branch lines could be worked out as a solution to the financial difficulties of the system. If the railroad officials should be disposed to co-operate with the case on the lines it is proposed to discontinue.

"I am New England by birth and have lived and worked the greater part of my life in New England," Mr. Lee said, "and I may be prejudiced. But I have never known any time when any troublesome question arose between the railroad and the people along the lines when we could not go into any New England community, sit down with the people and take up the problems fairly and squarely and reach a satisfactory agreement. I do not claim that every mile of the Boston & Maine Railroad can be made to pay, but I do believe that it can be made to pay as a whole."

"I have the utmost confidence that the people will do everything in their power to ease the situation. And I believe there is a way out less drastic than the abandonment of these branch lines."

## "BRICK BOTTOM" CASE IS HEARD

Mr. La Tenzia Is First of More Than 50 Defendants

As the trail of the liquor cases arising out of the recent raid on the "Brick Bottom" district of Somerville opened in the second session of the Superior Criminal Court, East Cambridge, today, evidence was introduced to show that Louis La Tenzia, the first of more than 50 defendants who face charges of violating the prohibition law, had on numerous occasions sold liquor to persons at 42 South Street, and that he had maintained an establishment which was a "common nuisance."

Robert T. Bunnell, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, who is prosecuting all the "Brick Bottom" cases, explained at the opening of the trial that the special agents which the Government had employed to make the investigation did not know each other previously to the investigation, and made their visits separately.

Edward C. Maguire of the Wolf Detective Agency, one of the agents used in the Somerville raid, testified this morning that he had made four purchases of liquor at La Tenzia's place, and that liquor had never been refused to persons while he was in the establishment. John H. Hurley, defense attorney, sought to show that Maguire might be mistaken as to the identification of defendant. Indications are now that the case will go to the jury at least by tomorrow morning.

## Just Good Shoes

for Men, Women and Children  
**The State Shoe Store**  
A. "BUD" MILLS & SON  
212 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

**CASWELL MASSEY CO.**  
Established 1789  
It comes in various sizes  
\$1.00—\$2.00—\$3.00  
Sold in all first-class stores  
where toilet goods are sold.  
Special trial size 50 cents  
postpaid. If ordered by mail  
SEND ORDERS TO  
Caswell Massey Co.  
87 West 23rd St., New York

**SHATTUCK & JONES**  
FISH  
WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)  
3:15 p. m.—Program arranged by the only Bostonian of the Boston Y. W. C. A.; Commencement exercises and exhibition of class work, 40 Berkeley Street.  
Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Brooklyn Braves Field, 3:15.

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St. Neots, England  
Special Correspondence

THE Sunshine Guild was holding its annual Christmas party. The guests were 800 or more children from one of the poorest parts of London. They trooped in, all eagerness, and did full justice to the feast spread before them. Then they sang while the tables were cleared away. This was followed by an entertainment.

Then came the climax of the evening. The children filed past the platform where stood two tall trees loaded with gifts and each child received a parcel of new garments and a gift.

All was over, and the workers gathered together to congratulate one another on the success of the evening, when one of them noticed a small boy standing near, looking as though he wished to speak to some one. The worker approached him. "What is it, my lad?" "Please," came the reply, "would you change this (holding out the gift he had received) for a dolly?" On being questioned, he said, "For little sister at home. I've had the good food and the fun and the new clothes, little sister has had nothing. Would you please change this for a dolly?" There was not a doll left, but one of the workers slipped out and bought one at a near-by shop, and the little lad went home happy, hugging the dolly for little sister, and in joyful possession also of his own present, which, needless to relate, he had been allowed to keep.

## WOMEN'S CLUBS NAME MRS. BENJAMIN D. MAY

Mrs. Benjamin D. May of Needham was appointed chairman of the standing committee on Americanization of the state Federation of Women's Clubs, at an all-day meeting of the executive board held yesterday at the state headquarters in Boston. Mrs. Edward E. Hobart of Plymouth was made adviser to the new department of the American Home, and it was decided to make home economics a feature of the work of the department during the coming year.

Opening of a permanent headquarters with a hostess in charge has proved a great benefit in carrying on the work of the federation, it was reported. The services of Mrs. H. D. Sherman as hostess were obtained for another year. Mrs. Clarence W. Clark of Malden was appointed chairman of the headquarters committee.

## LIGHTING COMPANY PETITION GRANTED

The Commission on Public Utilities, in a decision handed down today, authorized the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton to take a strip of land in West Bridgewater in connection with the construction and use of a transmission line between East Bridgewater and Taunton.

The company is to build a transmission line from Brockton to Taunton where it will connect with the lines of the Mountauk Electric Company in a tie-up of companies distributing electricity over a large part of southeastern Massachusetts.

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## LAWYERS PLAN LARGER ROOMS

Boston Bar Association Council Calls for Vote on New Quarters

That the Boston Bar Association may better fulfill its objects—maintaining and improving the standards of the legal profession, effecting amendments to the law to fit changing conditions, and providing better library facilities for its members—the executive council of the association has prepared plans for the establishment of new headquarters in part of the eleventh floor of the Exchange Building, 53 State Street.

In a pamphlet which has just been sent to all members of the association, George R. Nutter, president, outlines the project, which includes the leasing from 10 to 15 years and furnishing of spacious accommodations with a large library, cafeteria and lounge room. It was requested that members who will support this plan sign their approval promptly. When 1000 have done so, a special meeting will be called so that, if possible, the proposed quarters can be made ready for occupancy by 1926.

**Estimate of Expense**  
With liberal allowances, Mr. Nutter explains that a total budget of \$43,475 would be needed, and that in addition to this annual budget it would be necessary for the association to raise at the beginning about \$25,000, of which \$10,000 would be for furniture, \$10,000 for shelving and wall decorations, and \$5000 for fitting out the kitchen and cafeteria.

The association now has between 16,000 and 17,000 books in its library. The proposed rooms with the gallery and additional space in the lounge room are designed to accommodate at least 21,000 volumes.

Of the value which Mr. Nutter believes the proposed new home of the association will serve, he says:  
It is not enough to punish members of the bar who have offended against the canons, a distinct effort ought to be made to inspire them from the time of their admission to the bar with a realization of their responsibilities, a sense of the standards, and a desire to follow them. This can be done in several ways. If the Bar Association has a home of its own. In particular, its quarters may contain pictures, documents, and book illustrations of its really great traditions. For nearly three hundred years justice has been administered in this community by earnest and devoted men, great deeds have been done and great scenes enacted. If they meet in the atmosphere of these memories of the past, the young members of the bar would feel the force of the traditions.

**Improving Legal Procedure**  
Both on the civil and particularly on the criminal side, the public is asking today for improvement. Secretarial Work in All Its Branches  
I will send you a secretary for the time you need one; will do your typewriting, mimeographing, and mailing. Service by experts.  
1514 PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING  
New York City Ashland 8559

## Get Acquainted Offer:

As an incentive to The Christian Science Monitor Readers to become acquainted with our wholesome, cleansing qualities of  
**Sieno-Krafi**  
will send you a secretary for the time you need one; will do your typewriting, mimeographing, and mailing. Service by experts.  
1514 PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING  
New York City Ashland 8559

## Hair Nets

30 for \$1  
BEST QUALITY  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded  
Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. Real Human Hair  
Gray or White \$1.50 Per Dozen  
AGENTS WANTED  
Send C. O. D. if requested. We Pay Postage  
International Commodities Company  
25 East 17th St., New York City

Send \$5. for a tube today. You will like its refreshing and cleansing qualities.

**No-D-Ka Dentifrice Co.**  
Box 675, Springfield, Mass.

**No-D-Ka Toothpaste**  
We will give you one tube free with each order for one tube at the standard price, 50 cents.  
We will also include a Baby Toothbrush for the kiddies if you so request.  
No-D-Ka Toothpaste has been recommended by leading dental specialists for several years.  
No-D-Ka is carefully made and sold ONLY as a wholesome CLEANSER for the teeth and gums.  
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It is not going to be contented with things which have no reason for existence except the fact that they have existed. It is the part of the law, and of those who follow it, to improve legal procedure. This can be done not only by those who give thought and attention to the peculiarly by public opinion among lawyers. Public opinion among lawyers can be fostered by their meetings and by the creation of a strong spirit which will not fight change but will welcome innovation where innovation may produce improvement. The Committee on Amendment of the Law is not fulfilling its work if it does not have constructive ideas as well as the ability to pass upon the ideas of others, and unless in particular it is backed up by a strong, intelligent, and informed public opinion at the bar. This again is brought about by contact.

A third function of the Bar Association is to provide its members with the means of performing properly their work. We need above all things a scholarly bar, and so we need a library in our surroundings. It is as impossible to disassociate a lawyer from a library as a chemist from a laboratory. The library work of the Bar Association is to provide courses of lectures, and of course ought to be supplemented by keeping the members of the Association abreast of the law in the way of improvement in procedure.

We also have the opportunity to create a centre in the capital city of the Commonwealth for lawyers coming from all over the Commonwealth.

## SALEM STUDENT WINS WELLS DEBATING MEDAL

Abraham Hacker of Salem has received the Wells medal given annually to the student at the college of business administration of Boston University adjudged to have the best record in debating. The medal is the gift of Wilfred B. Wells of Boston, a member of the class of 1921 and a former member and president of the Buds Debating Society in the evening division of the college.

The Buds Debating Society have elected the following officers: Herbert Robinson, Boston, president; David J. Hurley, Cambridge, vice-president; Ernest E. Brock, Boston, secretary; Arthur Goodwin, Roxbury, treasurer; Charles J. Reardon of Roxbury, chairman of publicity committee; John F. Frawley of Charlestown, chairman of program committee; and Arthur B. Friedman of Roxbury, chairman of social committee.

**Land's End**  
ASTERPIECES  
"AMERICA'S FINEST CHOCOLATES"  
ASK YOUR DEALER

**Get Acquainted Offer:**  
As an incentive to The Christian Science Monitor Readers to become acquainted with our wholesome, cleansing qualities of  
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1514 PERSHING SQUARE BUILD



AMPLE VOTES  
IN SENATE FOR  
WORLD COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

William M. Butler, Massachusetts; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; George P. McLean, Connecticut; Hiram Bingham, Connecticut; Walter E. Edge, New Jersey; T. Coleman Du Pont, Delaware; Ovington E. Weller, Maryland; Guy D. Goff, West Virginia; David A. Reed, Pennsylvania; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; Simon D. Fess, Ohio; James E. Watson, Indiana; William B. McKinley, Illinois; Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Richard P. Ernst, Kentucky; Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota; Albert B. Cummings, Iowa; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Arthur Capper, Kansas; J. W. Earle, Oklahoma; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Lawrence C. Phillips, Colorado; Reed Smoot, Utah; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Robert M. Stanford, Oregon; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada, and Ralph H. Cameron, Arizona.

The above 34 Republican senators, who are friends of the Court, added to the 35 Democrats claimed by Mr. King as for the Court, make all told 69 senators, which is over a majority of the 96 highest-possible votes in the Chamber.

Added to these may be a few other Republicans who will probably vote for the Court, although proponents were unwilling to say positively what these senators would do. Among these possibilities were mentioned Robert B. Howell, Nebraska; W. B. Pine, Oklahoma; Rice W. Means, Colorado, and the two South Dakota senators, Peter Norbeck and W. H. McMaster. It is possible, also, these proponents of the Court, say that Mr. Pepper will vote favorably in view of the new situation that has arisen in the Senate on this proposition.

ANCIENTS READY  
FOR OBSERVANCESAnniversary to Be Celebrated  
on Monday

The two hundred and eighty seventh anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston is to be observed in the traditional manner on June 1, with a parade in the morning to the Old South Church, Boylston and Dartmouth streets, reviewed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, ex-officio a member, on Boston Common, drumhead election of officers for the coming year, march back to the Armory, and then a concluding banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

Delegations of various other military orders will be guests of the "Ancients" including detachments from the Navy Yard, the Coast Artillery, and the National Guard of Massachusetts. At the drumhead election on Boston Common Frank

Nagle of Newton will be elected Commander. Maj. William H. Hennessey is to be officer of the day. The election of the "Ancients," is usually arranged so that at the drumhead election on the Common the officers will be chosen as a matter of form, the real deciding votes having been taken in advance of that occasion.

Henry D. Comerford, retiring commander, has issued orders for the assembling of the old time military organization, the oldest in the United States, at Faneuil Hall Armory at 11:30 a. m. in full dress. The usual preliminaries gone through with, the company will form for the parade to the church in South Market Street at 12:30, the right resting in Commercial Street.

The honorary staff will be captained by Capt. George H. Hudson, with past commanders, general officers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and distinguished guests.

The commander and his staff will form the right of line followed by the non-commissioned staff the honorary staff, the infantry wing under Maj. Charles A. Mailey, colors with Lieut. Richard W. Cliffe and Lieut. Harold G. Campbell as color guard, the artillery wing commanded by Lieut. Francis S. Cummings, Teale's military band, Serg. B. F. Teale, leader; delegations of various veteran organizations, Col. Willis W. Stover, commander and Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, M. N. G., Captain Moran in charge.

WELFARE SOCIETY  
REPORTS FOR YEAR

Receipts of the Family Welfare Society during the last year amounted to \$101,496.85 while expenditures were \$112,563.96. Miss Margaret Curtis, financial secretary, reported at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday. The deficit of \$10,767.11 is covered by the unrestricted funds of the society.

In addition Miss Curtis said that \$105,586.76 was received during the year for the relief of families of which \$71,855.04 was obtained from funds and societies, and the remainder from private individuals, employers, churches and relatives. Paul Fitzpatrick, Richmond Mayo-Smith and Michael H. Sullivan were elected directors-at-large for a term of one year. Dr. Hubert F. Day, Charles L. Carr, Marion J. Homans and Florence B. Windom were re-elected for three-year terms. Mrs. Henry W. Miot was re-elected for one year.

## MOTORS NEEDED FOR OUTING

Automobiles for conveying the 3000 children in institutions in Greater Boston to Nantasket Beach next Wednesday are greatly needed, according to Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, which has charge of the outing. He calls upon every one who possibly can to come forward with the loan of a car or a cash donation toward expenses. These should be sent direct to Mr. Campbell at 329 Park Square Building. He can be reached by calling Back Bay 9880.

Richmond, Va. (AP)—After 50 years of continuous operation, the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad has been dissolved by order of the State Corporation Commission. Competition of motorbuses and decreased activity in the timber districts served by the road were assigned in the solution petition as the cause of abandonment.

Havana (AP)—Re-organization of the various departments under the Machado administration is in full swing. Nearly 1000 temporary employees of the Department of Public Works have been dismissed since the new administration took office.

Sao Paulo, Brazil (AP)—American films have popularized the American bungalow, with its built-in furniture and many modern living conveniences. To the people of Brazil forty-five per cent of the new dwellings going up in this city at the present time are copied from the well-advertised California product.

Williamsport, Pa., May 30 (AP)—The Bible is the most-used of the 500 books in the library in the Lycoming County jail here. Jail officials say. The books were donated to the jail by churches, church organizations, and others. There are five Bibles in the library. Four of them are kept on the shelves, but the fifth, which is handwritten, is used by the warden. It is carefully guarded in the cell of a man serving a sentence for bootlegging. The library is located in the jail chapel.

Washington (AP)—Newspaper correspondents and news photographers assigned to the White House have been invited by President Coolidge to be his guests on an afternoon cruise down the Potomac River aboard the presidential yacht, Mayflower. "Cameras and pencils barred," was the only order of the cruise.

Yellow Springs, O. (AP)—Secret action of students at Antioch College here in voting a \$50 increase in their tuition fee recently, became known as a result the students raised \$20,000.

Washington (AP)—The Government has filed in the Supreme Court an appeal in its suit to recover German patents from the Chemical Foundation. The Government lost in both the District Court of Delaware and in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Duncannon, Pa. (AP)—Another of Pennsylvania's pioneer structures is about to give way to the demands of modern transportation. The old wooden bridge, which spans the Susquehanna River at Clark's Ferry near here and which is said to be the longest covered wooden bridge in the world, is to be replaced by a modern structure of concrete.

Naples, Italy (AP)—The latest excavations at Pompeii have revealed a bronze statue, six feet high, believed to represent Apollo. The figure, which carries a quiver, is perfect in all details, and is regarded as one of the most valuable of any of the finds made in the Pompeian ruins. It has been removed to the National Museum for expert examination.

Hanibal, Mo. (AP)—A monument to Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain's famous literary characters, will be erected on Cardiff Hill, standing at the head of one of Hanibal's prominent business streets. Cardiff Hill was mentioned repeatedly in the humorist's books.

Pierre, S. D. (AP)—All the fuel, with little exception, to be used during the coming year at charitable, educational and penal institutions of South Dakota will be from the state's own lignite mine near Haynes, N. D.

BRITAIN TO FILL  
IMMENSE VOIDS  
OF AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement, sail direct from the United Kingdom to the State concerned. The migrant must be received into and satisfactorily settled in the State. Further, within the same period, there must be included in every 10,000 assisted migrants such a number of families without capital as consist in the aggregate of 3750 persons.

Reciprocal Obligations  
For every sum of £1000 advanced for farm settlement the state must provide one new farm, and within 12 months of the payment being made one assisted migrant family of five persons without capital must be received and satisfactorily settled by the state. Half the new farms must be allocated to assisted migrants who have sailed from the United Kingdom since June 1, 1922, and have not been resident in Australia for more than five years at the date of allocation.

For its part the British Government, in addition to paying a portion of the interest on loans, agrees to pay one-third of any loss suffered by a state in connection with the purchase of stock and equipment, one-third of the capital cost of the erection and equipment of depots for the reception of migrants, and one-third of the annual maintenance expenditure relating to the reception, training, and after-care of migrants.

One of the most important sections of the agreement provides for the treatment of migrants after arrival. They shall have equal treatment with Australians in the acquisition of farms, "shall be allowed the same consideration as is given to Australians in the extension of any period for the payment of any amount that may be due by them," shall be assisted through local agricultural financial institutions or otherwise to finance their operations upon similar terms and conditions to Australians receiving such assistance, "in any case shall be found suitable employment in Australia at the same rate of wages as Australians of similar experience."

FRANKLIN STUDENTS  
TO GET CERTIFICATES

Tomorrow afternoon at the Franklin Union Building, Nathan Matthews, president of the Franklin Foundation, will award certificates to 15 students who have completed the new full-time eight-months' day courses in elementary industrial chemistry, electric wiring, and automobile repair. Louis K. Rourke of the Transit Commission and John J. Perkins of the Public Works, will speak to the graduates and their friends.

This event marks the close of the first day classes made possible by the recent grant of the Carnegie Corporation. Additional courses of similar character will be organized as soon as funds can be obtained from other sources for this pioneer work in the field of adult training of those who cannot go to college, but who wish instruction of a trade or technical character beyond that which the high school can offer. These are the first courses of this type which have been available in New England.

RAINBOW GIRLS PLAN  
TO VISIT ROSLINDALE

Boston Assembly, No. 1, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, will exemplify the initiatory degree of their order, at a meeting of Roslindale Chapter, No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, in the Roslindale Masonic Temple, June 3. It is the last meeting of Roslindale Chapter until fall, and the Eastern Star degrees will be conferred upon 13 candidates in the late afternoon. A home supper, in

complete charge of the men of the Chapter, will be served at 7:30. The evening will be given over to the Rainbow girls, an order not unlike the Order of De Mole for boys, and intended chiefly for daughters, sisters and relatives of Masons and members of the Eastern Star, prior to the time they become eligible for membership in the Eastern Star. It is the first time that the Rainbow degree work has been exemplified in Roslindale and wide interest is being taken in the meeting.

LEGION HAS FIFTH  
OF \$500,000 GOAL

Massachusetts department of the American Legion announced today that more than one-fifth of its

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Utah Sheriff's Crusade  
Routs Dry Law ViolatorsChanges His Views on Prohibition After Two Years  
of Service—Wins Despite Big Obstacles

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Service for two years or more as sheriff of Salt Lake County has turned Benjamin R. Harries from a position of doubt as to the wisdom of prohibition to the leadership of a crusade that already has routed bootleggers and has disciplined hundreds of dry law violators. It is generally ad-

mitted that no other public servant here has been so relentless, despite efforts to turn him out of office, in attempting to stamp out the liquor traffic.

"When I was elected," he said, "I was not convinced that prohibition was a wise thing. Since seeing the political strength of the whisky ring and its danger to society, I am thoroughly convinced that prohibition is the right thing for the masses and will benefit the human race." He declares that the sale of liquor can be controlled as soon as enforcement officers obtain from liquor themselves and enforce the law to the letter.

Clergy and Schools Back Him  
Mr. Harries was elected with the active support of the ministerial association of the State and the various school boards, including the University of Utah. He ran as an independent, defeating the Republican candidate by 4000 votes.

The actual accomplishments of the sheriff tell a convincing story. The first year he held office he made 700 arrests of liquor law violators alone, against 102 arrests in the year preceding. He made 1077 other arrests, against 519 the year preceding; a total of 1777 arrests, against 628 under the former administration. That same year the net cost of running the office was \$30,539.35, against \$111,596.76, this despite the fact that the arrests were almost three times greater. The first year Sheriff Harries held office his department was responsible for the collection of \$52,757.58 in fines and forfeitures, against \$5,507.25 the previous year.

So vigorously did he and his deputies search for stills that in the first two years he found and destroyed 306. In



## Brilliant Wellesley Pageant Opens College Golden Jubilee

Picturesque Tableaux, Based on Holy Grail Stories,  
Are Features of Traditional "Float Night"—  
Host of Alumni Return for Celebration

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 28 (Special).—With pageantry and song, in the solemnity of gratitude for 50 years' opportunity for service and achievement to touch with dignity the traditional gayeties of the semi-centennial and commencement season, Wellesley College has embarked upon the celebration of her Golden Jubilee. It is a time of justified celebration. Milestones of vicissitude in the career of the college have been successfully passed.

Wellesley has made her place among colleges. A tremendous endowment fund of \$2,000,000 has been raised. The fund of \$500,000, upon the raising of which was made contingent the bestowment of \$100,000 by Edward S. Harkness of New York for a new dormitory, was raised in two months, \$125,000 of it by undergraduates. The embarrassment to administrative expansion, brought about by the College Hall loss and subsequent crowded quarters, has been circumvented.

Wellesley College is able to look back over 50 years of unremitting labor and to look forward because of them to the horizons that are opening up. A generous outpouring of alumni has been drawn back from many corners of the world to the lovely campus overlooking Lake Waban for the anniversary celebration which opens this evening with the pageant, "The Winged Soul," written by Marie Warren Potter of New York.

"Float Night" is significant in the commencement celebration. It concentrates on the golden days that still shine down the dusty halls of the old tower, the world of a world of fancy that lent its glory to his tranquil life. When suddenly the Holy Grail itself, borne by a splendid One with wings outspread "Clothed

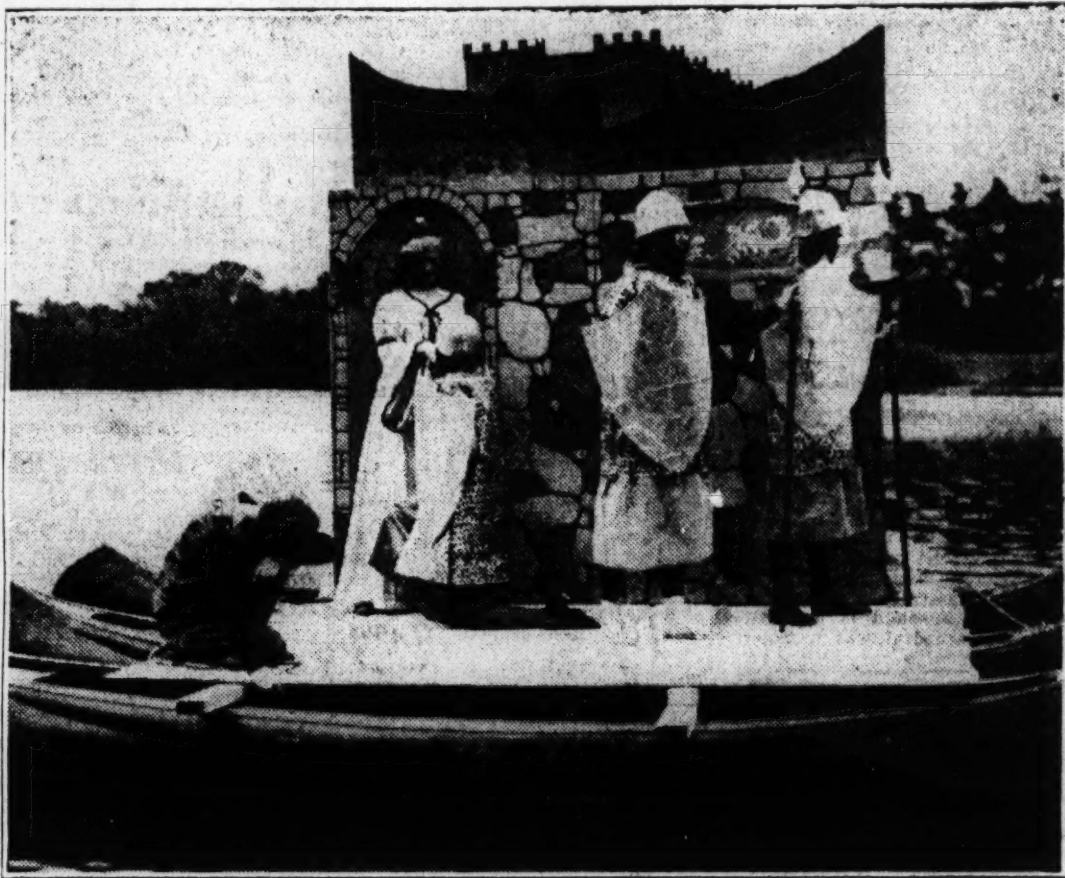
Galadiah" rode on in an orange glow that touched the slim, straight figure in scarlet with magic, and left behind a veil of lilac mist. The Knight, whose purity was strength, kneeling to take his knighthood's solemn vow. . . . Past the gray wall of towered Camelot. . . . Forth on the sacred Quest.

### Dignity of Pageant

In his turn Lancelot, most gallant of them all, his Quest almost achieved, appeared to them in the enchanted tower of Carbonek. And through the oriel the Red Light shone and lit the stairs that led up to the Grail. . . . The pageant moved on. Four boats, lashed together and making no sound as they passed the motionless brown monk, made each float. An orchestra at the edge of the water played softly. . . . Somewhere a bird called sleepily. . . . The world seemed very far removed from the sloping hillside, garlanded with its orange, blue, emerald, saffron lanterns, where women who have made Wellesley gathered with those who have not yet finished their share in her illustrious chronicle, gathered to forget mundane things and to be caught and held together again in reverence over the old, valiant story. . . .

The tale was done; the monk and Percival sat silent. One remembered the golden days that still shine down the dusty halls of the old tower, the world of a world of fancy that lent its glory to his tranquil life. When suddenly the Holy Grail itself, borne by a splendid One with wings outspread "Clothed

### Part of Wellesley Pageant of the Holy Grail Stories



Float Depicting Departure of the Knights. Left to Right: Isabel Temple, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Katherine Graves, Concord, N. H.; Helen Flurer, Orono, N. Y.; Helen Jones, Columbus, O.; Charlotte Benjamin, West Medford, Mass.

In white samite, mystic, wonderful, appeared and shone before all eyes. . . . The emerald light away on the distant hill glimmered sharply, went out, gleamed again and it was as if it had made an oblation. . . . And as they watched it passed.

### Effective Lighting

By an effective system of lights playing from the shore the utmost beauties of the float pageant had been etched in unforgettable beauty. If humor, before, has masked the float night exercises, it was well spared last night in place of deep dignity and the graceful, swift-moving pictorialization upon such a perfect stage of the old, beautiful story.

The variety crew, sweeping out of the deep dusk up lake for its final, royal appearance, passed the crowd that hesitated to break the spell. A sharp, light cheer rose at the water's edge from girls suddenly reminded of actuality. On the opposite shore a streamer of orange rose swiftly into the sky, broke into a thousand points of green, old light. Another. . . . And another. . . .

A cheer echoed across the drifts of a cheer smothered left from the flames of a fire. A fragment of a crew song, "Into the glow of the sunset, into the glow of the west. . . . Waban an opal of fire burns. . . . rose softly. . . . And people moved away silently through the cool dark.

### France's Gift to Wellesley Betokens Nation's Gratitude

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 28.—As an acknowledgment by France of help given by Wellesley during the World War, a golden jubilee gift from that Nation has arrived at the college. The gift includes four pieces

## King Arthur's Last Meeting With One of the Knights



One of Nine Floats in the Wellesley Pageant of the Holy Grail Stories Based on Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and the Arthurian Legends. Left to Right: Marian Hemenway, Corning, N. Y.; Bishop; Virginia Harem, Chicago, Knight; Louise Marshall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Queen; and Marian Scott, White Plains, N. Y., King.

of rare Sevres ware, a bust of General Washington, a bust of Benjamin Franklin, in his character of first Ambassador to France, and two very precious vases from the collection of the Musée de la Manufacture Nationale de Sevres.

The busts are by Houdon, plaster relief work and maintained a relief unit overseas. At the time of the presentation Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador, stated that the wife of General Pershing, leader of the American Expeditionary Forces, was a Wellesley graduate, and that the only

ons will celebrate the "Cinquante-anniversaire de Wellesley College" by a banquet on Friday, the day of the principal festivities.

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS' CLUBS

National League Announces  
Its Plans

Departing this year from the usual program of vacation offerings, members of the national and state leagues of Girls' Clubs are to be given opportunity this year to attend a summer school to be conducted by the National League of Girls' Clubs at Millers Place, Long Island, N. Y., by its education department, from Aug. 8 to Sept. 5. Neither too academic nor over popularized, the subjects to be taught are those in which the members show particular interest, including history, biology, economics and literature.

The Massachusetts League, which has 23 girls' clubs with a total membership of 4000, will open its vacation house at Rockport again this year. There by the sea 400 girls spent their vacation days last summer for the nominal sum of \$8 per week.

At the state headquarters in Boston a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that "a club to be kept in the league must be absolutely self-governing, absolutely non-sectarian, with a constructive program to cover social gatherings, outdoor and indoor events, educational classes, and wherever practical, vocational groups. Membership in the club should be representative of the community, and be open to all girls from 16 years old upwards, and women. To this club a field secretary comes several times a year to offer expert counsel, to present new or tried ways based upon the experiences of other clubs which she visits."

The Massachusetts league is now conducting a campaign for \$5000 for carrying on its work. It is endorsed by leading men and women of Massachusetts.

The gifts will be on exhibition in the Farnsworth Art Museum for the semi-centennial celebration. Where they will be finally placed has not yet been decided, although Mlle. Clevelot has expressed the hope that they never be relegated to a museum. Word has been sent that Wellesley alumnae in Paris and its environs.

Salmon, choice fresh. . . . lb. 38c  
Fowl, Milk Fed. . . . lb. 40c  
Spinach from our own garden. . . . doz. 55c  
Choice Eggs, nearby breakfast. . . . doz. 55c

### Hotel Sippican

MARION, MASS. Will Open May 28  
Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Ballroom.

MAY 30—DINNER DANCE

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Other Markets—Arlington, Lexington, Needham, Winchester.

### STOWELL'S DIAMOND MERCHANTS

### The Wedding Ring Represents

the most sacred gift given by man to woman. No article is cherished more—nothing has quite the significance or represents so important an occasion. For this reason, it should be worthy in quality, the very best it is possible to produce in workmanship, precious metals, and jewelry for this most eventful occasion in life.

Stowell Wedding Rings have been the choice of the brides for four generations  
Original Orange Blossom Wedding Rings in Gold. . . . \$10 up  
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Diamond Studded All Around Wedding Rings. . . . \$140.00 up

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Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for over 100 years

## GAIN OF \$9,460,000 IN RATE RISES

Telephone Official Explains  
Basis of Computing  
Schedule Asked

After two days of inspection of the various exchanges and operating mechanisms of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Boston metropolitan district and in northeastern Massachusetts, the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities resumed today, at the State House, the public hearing in the petition of the telephone company for permission to increase rates.

Lambert N. Whitney, commercial manager of the New England company, the official who made the scheduled advanced rates, took the witness stand today for direct examination prior to cross-examination by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston and chief counsel for the 157 cities and towns of Massachusetts protesting against any advance in telephone charges.

Mr. Whitney put in an exhibit showing the units of service used in developing the increased revenue from the new rate schedule, and went into much detail to explain it. Under the proposed schedule, said Mr. Whitney, there would be an increase of \$9,460,000 in the revenue from the Massachusetts territory.

Charles H. Bemis of Medford, representing the Metropolitan Ponona Grange, composed of 11 cities and towns, was the first witness this morning. The service today, said Mr. Bemis, is not worth what the subscribers are paying, much less the proposed increased rate.

Mr. Bemis charged that instead of the 20 per cent increase which the company says is proposed, the actual increase will range from 40 per cent to 150 per cent.

The requirement that five cents extra be paid for calls from the Metropolitan area into Boston exchanges was termed "unfair" by Mr. Bemis.

If the commission found that no increase in revenue was necessary, Mr. Bemis asked that it watch out that no changes be allowed in the classes of service whereby the telephone company could use these "as a cover for unreasonable and unwarranted increases."

Mrs. Carrie F. Maddocks of Cambridge, who operates a boarding house, testified that she could not afford a telephone if the proposed increases were allowed.

### EXAMINATION POLICY CHANGES AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 28 (Special).—Proctors are presiding over examinations of Union College students for the first time in many years. The honor system was abolished a few weeks ago, at the request of the faculty members who complained of irregularities which had not been reported to the "Honor Court" and the student body readily agreed.

Now there is a proctor for every 40 students and all examinations are held in the gymnasium, whereas previously students had been allowed to take their papers where they wished. High school regulations obtain as to entering and leaving the examination room and the usual pledge is attached to every paper.

### AWNINGS

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## WEALTH CONSCRIPTION PROJECT ADVOCATED BY LIONS' SPEAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

anything more practical than to promote such legislation in our Congress. It would meet almost universal support in view of the profiteering scandals that were revealed after the war.

Another legislative enactment that would do much toward the abolition of war would be a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition by private interests. Such an industry should be entirely under governmental control.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, at the dinner last evening, spoke on the "Phenomenal Awakening of China Which Has Come as Result of American Leadership."

Other officers besides the governor elected at the business session were: Frank Wardwell, Portland, Me., district secretary; George E. Farrell, Waterville, Me., district treasurer; Augustus Donovan, Lawrence, Sergeant-at-Arms; and the following directors: Judge Philip Kiely, Lynn; Russell Chase, Springfield; G. Forrest Martin, Lowell; Preston Hood, Fall River.

The retiring district governor, Dr. Charles W. Brunninghaus of Worcester was named as the New England district candidate for a place on the board of directors of the International Association of Lions Clubs, the election to take place at the international convention to be held at Cedar Point, O., in July.

District Governor Nesbitt was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with the officials of the New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island districts toward obtaining representation for the North Atlantic district on the international board.

The district governor's cup for the largest percentage of attendance at the convention was awarded to the Lowell club, and the stunt prize went to the Worcester club.

During the business session, the activities committee submitted a report showing the various branches of philanthropic work that is being carried on by the various clubs in the district.

The report of the Lawrence club showed that it had expended about \$1000 during the winter months in providing shoes and rubbers for school children of the city.

Following the reading of the report, Walter Rapp, a Brockton delegate, announced that any club in the future who desire shoes for needy children may obtain them through him, free of cost. A similar offer also was made by a Lawrence delegate in the case of rubbers.

### STUDENTS WRITE AND PRODUCE PLAY

Kenmore School Experiment  
Proves Successful

"Culture Superimposed," a play written and produced by pupils of the Kenmore School, 471 Commonwealth Avenue, was given at the school, before capacity audiences, on Monday and Tuesday. The play was a successful experiment in pupil ability. The experiment was in accordance with a definite policy on the part of the school to develop individual talent in whatever direction it may be expressed. Robert Peel, therefore, a 16-year-old pupil, was called upon to write the play.

It portrayed the revolution that occurred in an American small town when one of its sons just graduated from Oxford College, England, undertook a cultural reform of its social forces. The young author took the leading part and Ruth Abbott, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, led the opposition.

Miss Martin, principal of the school, had general charge of the production assisted by Miss Elizabeth Hunt, a charter member of Professor Baker's 47 Work-Shop, and Noel Reilly, instructor in mathematics, a graduate of Cambridge University, England.

### POWER PLANTS SALE NETS STATE PROFIT

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28 (Special).—Adirondack Power & Light Corporation and the Cobles Power & Light Company, have bid in 25-year leases on the state-owned hydro-electric power plants at Crescent Dam and Visscher Ferry on the Barge Canal, at a figure that will net the State \$3,375,000 profit.

The building of the two state-owned power plants on the Barge Canal was authorized during the administration of former Gov. Nathan L. Miller, and they cost the State approximately \$2,000,000. Under the original law the power from the two state-owned plants could only be sold to cities within the Capital District, when the State was ready to accept bids for the power the mayors of the cities of the district were invited to bid for it. None of the cities were able to take the power. Accordingly the Legislature amended the law to open the power to all bidders.

### SCOTS HONOR MACDONALD

EDINBURGH, May 28 (AP).—The freedom of the city was today bestowed with impressive ceremonies upon Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister. A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremony.

### Putting the Family in the Movies

Baby, Mother, Dad—All Can Now Act for the Movies

FILMO automatic camera for the individual takes the family in motion pictures. A touch of the button and you've got the scene exactly as it actually happened. Easier than taking snapshots. And practically as economical.

Camera weighs but 4½ pounds. Is high grade product of finest design and construction, built by the largest producer of motion picture equipment in the world—your guarantee of satisfaction.

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GRANT OVERTON, Editor, Collier's  
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Additional names appear in other advertisements

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## Fidac, World Veteran Order, Strengthens Peace Impetus

Service Men of Nine Nations Co-operate—Women's Auxiliary Organizing—Leadership Now in America—Former Enemy Nationals to Be Made Eligible

Organized four years ago with the essential aim of promoting world peace, the Fidac, an international association of more than 10,000,000 World War veterans in nine of the allied countries, is now preparing, it is announced, to conduct a campaign designed to make its appeal for harmony and co-operation heard in all the conference chambers of international politics whenever issues affecting world peace are discussed. The name of the Fidac arises from the initial letters of the official title, the Fédération Internationale des Anciens Combattants.

With the election of Col. Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, American Legionnaire and Alien Property Custodian, as president of the Fidac at the fall conference in London, the direct management of the organization has been placed for the first time in the United States. Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma is the new vice-president.

To extend the scope and influence of the association still further, a women's auxiliary is being organized with a prospective membership of 6,000,000. Mrs. Lowell Hobart, first national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, having been selected as organizing president. The countries represented in the Fidac are England, France, Belgium, Italy, United States, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland.

One of the specific proposals which the Fidac will seek to carry out is the extension of the association to include the former enemy nations, on the ground that past grievances should now be forgotten and universal effort directed to the maintenance of peaceful relations. To aid in the promotion of mutual understanding between nations the Fidac also plans to help in increasing the number of exchange professors and students between the universities of the countries.

### Future of Fidac

To perfect further the international organization of the Fidac, Colonel Miller has toured member nations, speaking to groups of former service men and other public meetings on the activities of the Fidac and general peace problems. Frederick C. Feinartz, executive of the American Legion headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., points out the following significant aspects of the Fidac movement:

The Fidac has been in existence four years. During that time it has not done very much more than lay a ground work. Mr. Charles Bertrand of France, who was its founding president and chief executive until Colonel Miller took the gavel, had a paper organization and virtually nothing more. The cause for this was and is lack of money.

The member nations paid the dues for their representative organizations, but the Fidac, which is financially the funds available were no more than enough to support a central office. The organization was left over for activities. The fact is that the American Legion settled some Fidac obligations in 1923 when the treasury was empty.

So the Fidac, instead of acting or impressing itself on the public mind, has not annually, made passionately sincere speeches, passed many resolutions and then the delegates have departed for another year.

To offset this lack of activity the British Legion and the American Legion, all of whose delegates were animated by a deep belief in the future of the Fidac, decided to transfer the control of the organization to the United States. The United States had the money and enthusiastic men to revitalize the organization.

This move has been made. The new régime is impressed by the opportunities for the Fidac's future; and it is supported by earnest men of this country who are willing to put up the money to see the Fidac through the growing period.

Colonel Miller has a lot of difficulties ahead of him. He has in his grasp incalculable strength if he can only put it to work harmoniously. He controls an organization that may decide to go its several ways. He may be able to make it go in the direction of real progress. If he can, diplomats will have to readjust their calculations and consider not only a nation's leaders but the people, the peasant, the laborer and the rest of the rank and file. At this time Colonel Miller has, beyond a doubt, made great progress. He is now touring the member nations speaking on the Fidac and peace.

### Political Strength

It cannot be denied that an international organization of the people of nations can assist to prevent war. There never has been such a close knit organization of peoples unless you consider the Third International, a Socialist organization not

comparable with the Fidac. It is one thing to begin a war, and entirely another matter to make that war popular.

A fraternity of ex-fighting men, men who either would be called upon to bear arms or to give their children, makes for better understanding between the rank and file of nations; and it seems entirely within reason to believe that these would have to be many fundamental and justifiable reasons for a war before these men would forget their friendships and begin the work of opposing each other.

In fact, the members of the Fidac declare unequivocally that none of the nine countries represented in the Fidac can war against each other during the lifetime of the veterans of the World War. Such a belief, of course, is based on the good faith of the members for without that there would be no peace. But, certainly their associations would make internecine conflict repugnant and the real ideal of harmony and fervent wish for world peace which prevailed at London augurs well for the future and the good faith of the Fidac.

The deep instilled desire for permanent peace is the lever the Fidac can and quite probably will use in forwarding its plans for making the Fidac a power to reckon with in peace questions.

Politically strong at home, where the respective ex-service men's organizations have shown considerable influence, and numerically huge in the Fidac, the veterans, it is pointed out, will be able to command an attentive hearing at international conference, and especially at Geneva, the League of Nations now having requested the Fidac to establish as a part of the League a division, to be known as the "ex-service men's section."

It is expected that this co-operation with the League will provide an important channel through which the Fidac will direct its influence toward permanent world peace.

### HARDING MEMORIAL DEDICATION SEPT. 16

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, May 28.—Funds sufficient to complete the Harding Goodwill Memorial at Vancouver, B. C., have been raised through the Kiwanis clubs of the United States and Canada. Frederick W. C. Parker, secretary of Kiwanis International, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. The monument will be dedicated Sept. 16.

The Harding monument is designed as a memorial to President Harding, who made his last public speech near the spot chosen for the monument, but also to symbolize "the good will and understanding which have always existed between the United States and Canada."

ARTS SCHOOL HOLDS FESTIVAL. Medieval France, chosen because of its picturesque quality, was represented in tableaux at the spring festival of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, 349 Newbury Street, last evening. More than 100 students and graduates of the school took part.

The first group of tableaux were of stained glass and sculptures of the Cathedral of Chartres. The second group was of French life in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Miss Ruth Waldron, a graduate of the school, was in general charge of the festival.

G. A. R. MEN ARE GUESTS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28 (Special).—Forty-two Civil War veterans, members of the local G. A. R. post, were guests of the Kiwanis Club at a luncheon meeting in Hotel Kimball yesterday. Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn delivered an address on "The Living Past," and brief remarks were made by officers of the post. The Kiwanis quartet sang a number of old-time songs.

PIG IRON BUYING OUTLOOK. PITTSBURGH, May 28.—Increased activity in iron buying is expected within a few weeks. Valley furnaces have hope of selling 50,000 to 75,000 tons, although there is little possibility of prices being strengthened for some time. The market for No. 2 furnace iron is still \$18.50 to \$19 a ton, Valley.

## Leaders in Fidac's Campaign for World Good Will



### ROSES ABLOOM IN ARBORETUM

Bush Honeysuckles and American Hawthorns Also Out

Early roses, early flowering rhododendrons, bush honeysuckles, and hawthorns are now in bloom at Arnold Arboretum, according to the weekly "bulletin of popular information" issued by the arboretum. About 500 species of shrubbery can be seen on the eastern slope of Peter's Hill and other parts of the Arboretum.

The first roses to bloom at the Arboretum are of Asiatic origin. The bulletin describes them in part as follows:

R. Ecae, still rare in gardens, a native of Afghanistan and Turkistan, is a tall, perfectly hardy, fast-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers about an inch in diameter; they are paler in color and slightly smaller than those of R. hugonis, but it is a more vigorous and satisfactory plant and the fragrance of the leaves adds to its value. It has never before been as full of flowers as it is this year, and this week it is one of the handsomest plants in the Arboretum.

R. omolensis, which is common on the mountains of western China and is named for Mt. Omei, one of the sacred mountains of the Empire, is a hardy, fast-growing shrub with erect stems covered with prickles. In its native country this rose sometimes grows to the height of 25 feet and a good hedge might be made with it for New England gardens. R. koreana is flowering this year only for the second time in cultivation and it is a perfectly hardy little plant with white flowers not more than the size of a 10-cent piece.

Very beautiful this spring is a plant with large pink flowers which came to the Arboretum in November, 1898, as Rhododendron Smirnovii, No. 16. As it is flowering this year, it is one of the handsomest rhododendrons which have ever been planted in the Arboretum, but unfortunately the flower buds have been often stopped in other winters.

Many of the bush honeysuckles are again covered with their fragrant flowers. No shrubs, not even with a college play in sight. This afternoon Springfield College will oppose the Vermont nine here while on Memorial Day Dartmouth will appear on the local diamond. Junior prom will be held Friday night.

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### VERMONT TO HAVE PROGRESS COUNCIL

State Chamber Adopts Associated Industries Plan

MONTEPELIER, Vt., May 28 (Special).—Along similar lines to the plan offered by John Barrett, former director general of the Pan-American Union, the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce has adopted a proposal of the Associated Industries of Vermont for the establishment of a Council for Vermont Progress with headquarters in this city.

E. Lewis Olney of Rutland, general manager of the Associated Industries of Vermont, in outlining the plan, stated that it contemplated the selection of two representatives each from the state Grange, the state Chamber of Commerce, the Vermont Hotel Men's Association, the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, the Vermont Dairyman's Association, the Vermont Bankers' Association, the Associated Industries and, if desired, from other organizations.

These representatives, having been selected by the organizations they represent, shall at an early date meet at Montpelier to organize, elect officers and appoint committees to make surveys of Vermont's problems and report. When the most important phases of state life, such as taxation, highways, industrial expansion, agricultural development and such other subjects as suggest themselves to the council have been given careful consideration, the various conclusions shall be combined into a definitely constructive program.

CHURCH PROGRESS IN TABLETS. Origin and spread of the Christian Church was depicted in seven tableaux on the steps of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul early last evening. Each tableau was accompanied by the full choir of the cathedral assisted by transmitters. Mrs. Allen W. Clark, whose husband is assistant rector at the cathedral, was manager.

JUNIOR WEEK OPENS. BURLINGTON, Vt., May 28.—Junior Week at the University of Vermont, opened yesterday afternoon with the annual parade, which was followed by a college play last night. This afternoon Springfield College will oppose the Vermont nine here while on Memorial Day Dartmouth will appear on the local diamond. Junior prom will be held Friday night.

A SUGGESTION FOR GRADUATION. Why draw money from your bank to buy a new suit? Turn in your old suit, gold and silver, we will give you a new suit and a gift worth its weight.

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## SEAL IS PRESENTED TO WOMEN'S CLUBS

Vermont Federation Names Conference Delegates

MONTEPELIER, Vt., May 27 (Special).—An event not on the program of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs convention here was the presentation yesterday of a seal, the gift of Miss Mildred Shaw of Bethel, who designed it. It is a large circle, with a dark green border containing the words, "Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs," with a small circle in the lower half containing the state seal, while at each side is a lighted torch. Above each side is a ribbon bearing the word "Service." The color is green and gold.

Delegates to the New England conference at Poland Springs, Me., in September were elected as follows: Mrs. Mabel B. Clifford of Bethel, Mrs. H. A. Puffer of Richford, Mrs. James M. Hamilton of Rutland, Mrs. Charles Greer of Newbury, Mrs. F. A. Salisbury of Randolph, Mrs. A. B. Edgerton of Northfield, Mrs. A. B. Riggs of Essex Junction, Mrs. H. H. Blanchard of Springfield, Mrs. Currier of Arlington Heights, Mass., and Mrs. K. R. E. Flint of Northfield.

Clarence H. Dempsey, State Commissioner of Education, made a direct appeal to the members of the federation to aid in bringing about popular support of an adequate educational program. Through their own women's clubs and whenever possible by parent-teacher associations, he said, they had an excellent opportunity for work along this line.

Other speakers on yesterday's program were Mrs. G. F. Davis of Windsor, legislative chairman of the general federation, who told of the accomplishments of "Woman in Legislation," and Miss Marjorie Luce, chairman of home demonstration in Vermont, who spoke on "Better Homes." Reports of the work of the departments of the Vermont federation were given by the respective chairmen.

The crowning musical feature of the annual gathering was the presentation in the city hall last evening of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," by the combined choral societies of the clubs represented under the direction of Prof. L. J. Hathaway of Middlebury College and E. Roy Anderson of St. Albans.

WILLIS-OVERLAND SECOND. TOLEDO, May 28.—Willis-Overland April business sales second in the total number of cars among producers as given by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and all signs point to a continuation of highly satisfactory volume of business, says President Willis.

## Silver Birches

An Inn "In the Pines" On LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I. One of the most beautiful spots near New York. Open all the year. A place for comfort, rest, quiet or recreation. Phone Ronkonkoma 14.

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The Book of Gardens and Gardening Edited by Reginald Townsend 98c

An instructive and valuable Book. Contains information on gardens of all kinds. Illustrates everything from the arrangement of the simple back yard garden to the elaborately planned formal garden. Flower gardens, vegetable gardens, all are planned and discussed in this invaluable Book. No garden lover will want to miss the opportunity of getting this Book at the extremely low price at which it is now offered. If you have a garden which you wish to replant or rearrange this Book will help you; if you are merely planning a garden it will show you how best to arrange and plant it.

Abraham & Straus, Inc. BROOKLYN

## MOTOR SAFETY ESSAY WINS \$100

Wide Interest in Theme of Jail Sentences for Drunken Drivers

Miss Alice C. Gibney, Blackstone, Mass., won the \$100 award offered by the Automobile Legal Association in its national contest for the best essay of 100 words on "Why Drunken Drivers Should Receive Jail Sentences." W. H. Titus, Ellsworth, Me., won second prize of \$50. Third award of \$25 went to Lillie Gilliland McDowell, Topeka, Kan.

In making the awards, the A. L. A. announces: "The interest in the contest was country-wide. Essays came from people living in 40 states and from Canada. Contributions came from persons in all walks of life, motorists, and non-motorists, showing the intense interest of all in keeping our highways free of drunken drivers."

The winning essay by Miss Gibney follows: "Drunken drivers imperil the safety of children and law-abiding citizens, and deserve punishment. Effective punishment involves suffering. A fine not paid by those who can afford to buy automobiles and prohibitive liquor. Drunken drivers should receive jail sentences to teach them that liberty does not mean freedom to disobey law; to inflict upon them suffering for their abuse of freedom; to educate them to respect the rights of others; to isolate them as agents destructive of human life and happiness; to convince them of the State's intention to safeguard her highways."

Washington Heights Jeweler Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing M. ABRAMSON 1400 St. Nicholas Ave. Near 180th St. NEW YORK CITY

Baskets Special Hanging Basket (with tin container) \$2.50 postpaid. Mail orders filled. A wide variety of baskets and other gift items. MARY LUCY BANKS GIFT SHOP, RECENT LIBRARY AFTERNOON THE GIFT SHOP 196-20 Ninety-First St. Hollis, L. I.

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## Y. M. C. A. PROGRAM CALLS FOR \$310,263

Huntington Avenue Branch Plans New Activities

Presentation of a budget of \$310,263 covering the activities of the Huntington Avenue branch for the next year, and the appointment of three new members and reappointment of four present members of the committee of management of the branch, were features of the annual meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A., held last evening at the Huntington Avenue building.

The members nominated as new members of the committee of management are Donald E. Rust, Sidney A. Weston and Dr. Stephen Rushmore. They also renominated as members of the committee Grafton T. Abbott, Harold Somers, Arthur J. Mansfield and Dr. Edward C. Streeter. All of those designated were then formally appointed by Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A. The terms of all are for three years.

The budget of \$310,263 will keep the present activities at the Huntington Avenue branch going, provide for the new department of vocational guidance and employment, for which there is a strong and urgent demand, and also includes an approach to designate community work.

NEW YORK Outdoors Call—And These Gay Sport Hats Answer in a Galaxy of Smart Styles and Brilliant Colors Knickerbocker Hats 1400 Broadway at 47th Street, New York FASHION HEADQUARTERS

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## RADIO SET FOR SEA USE DEVELOPED

New Receiver Is Salt Water Proof and Non-Microphonic—Uses Dry Cell Tubes

With the arrival of the real summer season the marine enthusiast turns to thoughts of the open waters, the rolling sea and the spray shooting back through the rigging. Boating is an ideal sport. Amusement on shipboard has been limited on small boats to a phonograph and in a rough sea the needle loses all interest in traveling in its accustomed groove and the result is a noise that is gratefully repressed by those on board.

With the arrival of radio a new form of entertainment for shipboard was found. Here was a device that could roll and pitch and the music would keep right on coming in—sometimes. This last word is due to the variable factors met in marine radio, particularly on a small cruiser. The microphonic noise of the tubes was found to be as bad as the slipping needle. Then again the veriest laymen of land radio know how even the least amount of moisture affects a radio set.

Putting an ordinary set out at sea means that its activity soon passes. Salt water corrodes electrical apparatus very quickly and it has a habit of getting into everything at sea. With all these problems to be met a solution seems to have been found in a special set just developed by the Malone-Lemmon Laboratories, designed specifically for marine use.

The developing engineers claim that a hose may be played on this set without affecting it. The tubes are used and a new specially balanced circuit gives sufficient sensitivity so that the set may be used with a 25-foot antenna, a most desirable condition on a small boat. A loop, due to its directional effect, is hardly satisfactory in a rough sea, since its position with regard to the radiocasting station is constantly changing with a resulting varying of the signal. The tubes are mounted on a specially suspended chassis which absorbs vibrations, insuring against microphonic noises. Duplex tuning condensors on a single shaft are utilized, which leaves but two dials to read. These are not constructed as in the ordinary set. An oval panel is mounted on the front of the set in the center of which there is a voltmeter. In a small slot on either side a series of figures run by, controlled by two small knobs so that the station desired may be selected.

The whole design of this set is most unusual and shows a great deal of time and patience was spent by the designers in getting the desired results. One feels that a set of this nature, while designed for marine use, is sufficiently attractive in design to find a distinct place in the home. The fact that a short antenna may be used and that dry cell operation is also utilized throughout, makes it quite attractive to the non-seafaring person who wishes a good, effective "apartment house" type of receiver.

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features FOR FRIDAY, MAY 29 GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)  
21.0, London, Eng. (485 Meters)  
8 p. m.—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Percy Fyfe. And "Winners," a revue extravaganza in three acts.

22.1, Manchester, Eng. (315 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"Musicians Make Merry."  
23.0, Bournemouth, Eng. (345 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"Bournemouth Calling Poland."

24.0, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Popular portraits.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (315 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by artists from St. John, N. B., under direction of Mr. J. H. Gillis. Miss Marion Hogan, piano; Miss Josephine Lynch, violin; Miss Ellen Lynde, "cello; Miss Bernice Mooney, soprano; Miss Madeline Daley, contralto; Mr. W. J. Grannan, baritone; Mr. J. Harold Gillis, baritone.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CNR, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)  
8:30 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; program of music: Charles Ross Taggart, musical humorist; garden talk; entertainers: Hager, a patriotic program commemorating Memorial Day, given by Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.5 Meters)  
7:45 to 9:30 p. m.—"Poultry Flock Management," by Prof. William C. Monahan of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, radiocast direct from the Wellesley College auditorium of the semi-centennial exercises; Hotel Brunswick, Boston; program by the Kismet Entertainers.

WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Lectures and talks of interest, by the Faculty of Brown University.

WHYC, Hartford, Conn. (245.6 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Emil Heimberger's Hotel Bond Orchestra; New England Trio.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)  
8:45 p. m.—Comedy, "Friedies," by Booth Parkinson, presented by WGY Players. 9:30—Radio debate by Bartlett.

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD  
Established 1883  
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.

Plates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.  
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

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Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.  
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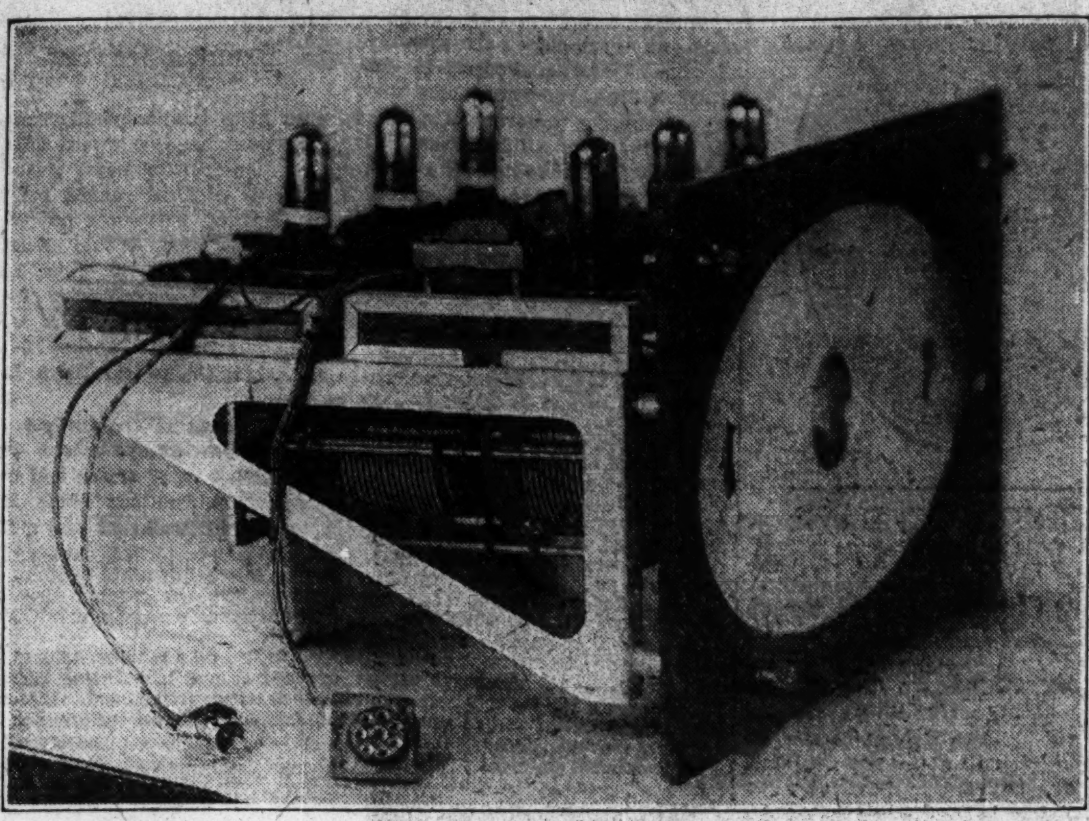
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WINNIPEG  
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

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Burkhardt's  
Present  
New Ideas in Hats  
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Clothing for Spring

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.  
2-10-12 East Fourth Street  
CINCINNATI

## Marine Receiver Interior Shown



This Picture Clearly Shows the Panel Arrangement, the Double or Duplex Condenser Arrangement and the Shock-Absorbing Mounting for the Tubes. As May Be Seen From This Picture the Entire Design Is Most Rugged.

## Chicago and New Jersey Radiophone in Daylight

Chicago, May 28

WHAT is believed to be a new record for radiophone transmission, was established in daylight last Monday evening, when John L. Reinartz, using one of the MacMillan Arctic expedition transmitters, operating on 40 meters, carried on a two-way communication with Raymond E. Grobe, at station 2AEY, Elizabeth, N. J. Grobe reported reception of Reinartz's voice clearly and distinctly, much above the average.

Lieut.-Com. E. F. McDonald, from whose laboratories Reinartz talked, avowed that if Roald Amundsen, explorer, who has not been heard from since penetrating the Arctic zone by airplane, had been equipped with "daylight" radio, "we would now know of his whereabouts."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Alexander, Minn. musical program; 10—Dance Program, George Osborn orchestra.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.5 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Original Kentucky Night Owls.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545.1 Meters)  
9 p. m.—Beckmeyer Concert Band.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Popular program. 11:45—Nighthawk Frolic.

WHIO, Des Moines, Ia. (536 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Musical artists. 11—Dance music.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (480 Meters)  
8:45 p. m.—Concert by the Croatian Tambouritz orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)  
7 to 12 p. m.—Winger's Crescent Park entertainers, Ridgeview, Ont. "Nation's" Victor Herbert, educational park entertainment by Eleanor D. Baker; Memorial Day program by the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion; Vincent Lopez' orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Philharmonic String Quartet.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (325.7 Meters)  
8 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra; Jean Goldkette's Orchestra.

## Westchester Fuel Company

Quality Coal

Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

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Blint & Kent

Buffalo, N. Y.

Four-in-Hand Ties

For Women

The New, Very Smart Four-in-Hands to be Worn with Sports Shirts.

They come in Even Stripes and Roman Stripes.

\$1.25

Middle Alate

Play Clothes for

Play Days!

To be rightly, comfortably clad for those glorious vacation days! How much more joyous they will be. And Mabley is ready with clothes for every kind of play, from sturdy hiking togs for men, women and children, to dance frocks and tuxedos.

Make Mabley's your first stop on your way to the Great Out-of-Doors!

The Mabley and Carow Co.

FIFTH AT VINE

CINCINNATI

## NOVEL STATION IS BEING BUILT

To Keep in Touch With Polar-Tropical Expeditions

A new radio transmitting and receiving station for the maintenance of communication with expeditions leaving the United States for polar and tropical regions is being built at Garden City, Long Island, according to an announcement made public at the offices of Radio Broadcast magazine. This is the first time that any radio station has been designed for such specific use.

Heretofore, communication has been one way and limited to a single expeditioner, but the facilities of the new station will be available free of charge to any expedition desiring its services, and when engaged in such activities operators will be on continuous watch, or if preliminary arrangements do not require such observation they will work on regular schedules.

The new station has been designed to transmit and receive on short waves. Much experimental work with short wave radio communication has been done at the laboratories of this magazine and exceptional results obtained. Although very little power is necessary with short wave transmitters, it has been found that high voltage is required for the tube plate circuits. This voltage may be supplied by storage batteries or dry cells.

Where communication is not going to be maintained over long periods, light or small dry cells may be used. In this way permitting the transmitter to be portable. Thus in the very immediate future it will be possible for a touring party, either on land or sea, to communicate with this station or with the press by a radio transmitter without a great deal of inconvenience.

The new station is being constructed under the direction of Arthur H. Lynch, editor of the magazine. In recent experiments with a single receiving tube used as a transmitter, Mr. Lynch has experienced some extremely remarkable results, and predicts that within a short time direct communication, using very low power, between this new station and expeditions leaving the United States will be possible in the daytime or at night.

JAPANESE SEEK TIN PLATE.  
Japanese interests are in the market for 60,000 boxes of tin plate. Some of the local producers are bidding on this inquiry against foreign tin-plate makers, and the order is expected to be closed in the next several days.

## NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY

542-544 Main Street

"The Home Bank"

NEW ROCHELLE NEW YORK

Van Staagen Radio

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Makers of the "PREMIER"

"THE ULTIMATE IN RADIO"

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## "The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep it Warm"

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

"Founded on Integrity"

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## Straws

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THE MOST CORRECT

NEW MODELS AT

EXTRA VALUE PRICES

H.B. Moore & Sons

BUFFALO

## Truck Equipment Co.

1791 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Distributors: St. Paul Under-Body Hoists, Mead Morrison

Lifting Devices, Gasoline Tanks for Delivery, All Steel

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Glass Mobile—All season glass curtains for open cars

"SERVICE IS MAKING US GROW"

Mention The Christian Science Monitor when you write.

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BUFFALO

## Men's Bags, \$13.50

And Nine Good Reasons

Why You Should Have One

1. Specially built for us.
2. Fine looking.
3. Steel frame.
4. Solid brass catches.
5. Double handles.
6. Brown canvas lining.
7. Moisture-proof pockets.
8. Will stand long usage.
9. Gives entire satisfaction.

This is the entrance to the moth-proof, fire-proof, burglar-proof fur storage vaults in which your furs will be safe from moths and summer heat.

Your furs should be behind this door

To keep your furs safe, we have reserved space in these ice-cold vaults.

A few cents a week is all that this protection costs. You will surely want us to keep your furs through the months of hot weather,—until December 1st.

Moths cannot live in the cold atmosphere of these vaults—and your furs will take on a new gloss.

CITIZENS SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Ellicott Square, Buffalo, New York

## FARMERS BUY MORE MATERIAL

Increase in 1925 Crops Indicated by Eastern States Exchange Activities

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28 (Special).—Prosperous conditions among the farmers and increased crop production are indicated by business done thus far in 1925 by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. Fertilizer deliveries are nearly completed and the sales under the pool arrangement from Jan. 1 to date amount to 12,907 tons, which is more than 2600 tons in excess of sales for the corresponding period of last year.

An even greater gain is indicated for the sale of farm seeds. The most marked advance is registered in respect to legumes, in behalf of which the exchange has carried on an educational campaign among the farmers. Sales of sweet clover seed show a seven-fold increase over last year, and soy beans a nearly six-fold increase.

Grimm alfalfa seed registers a four-fold increase, and seed oats have gone 50 per cent beyond last year's figure. Seed sales still have several weeks to run, but already the volume of last year has been more than doubled. There is a decided tendency to buy better quality seeds, and less wheat and barley are being sown this season.

For two weeks past the exchange has been shipping feed from the Buffalo mill recently purchased under the co-operative plan, and by July 1 all feed shipments to members will be made from that mill. An automobile pilgrimage by members to the Buffalo plant between the haying and harvest seasons is talked of. The exchange now publishes a monthly paper, called the Eastern States Co-operator.

## KOA ON STANDARD TIME THIS SUMMER

DENVER, Colo., May 28.—Radio-casting from KOA, "The Rocky Mountain station," located at Denver, will, throughout the summer months, con-

Celestine Haffa Schiebel

Annou-

Sixth

Anniversary Sale

Beginning June 1st to June 6th

GOWNS and COATS

27 W. Genesee Street

Majestic Theatre Building

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Nearly Three Million already in use

"ADJUSTO"

PLANT SUPPORTS

A sturdy, hardwood

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The "Adjusto" can be used successfully

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throughout the entire season

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## SALVATION ARMY'S CAMP OPENS JUNE 27

Commander Evangeline Booth Is to Preside

"Wonderland," the new fresh air camp of the Salvation Army, will have its official opening on Sunday afternoon, June 27. Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in the United States, has accepted the invitation to preside at the dedication of the camp, which will take place on the lawns surrounding the main house at Sharon.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller has also accepted the invitation extended by Col. W. A. McIntyre, and probably will be accompanied by members of the Governor's Council and other state officials.

The list of guests will also include dignitaries of the church and state, as well as mayors of 22 cities, from which the little guests of "the army" will be drawn.

The camp is located 20 miles from Boston and is the estate formerly known as the summer home of C. E. Osgood, bordering Lake Massawogus. Buses will afford transportation.

It is Colonel McIntyre's plan, after the American flag and the Salvation Army flag are raised to have a general inspection of the new camp and a simple luncheon in the new dining hall for the invited guests.

MAINE EASTERN STAR OFFICERS INSTALLED

PORTLAND, Me., May 28.—Mrs. Julia A. Vickery of Belfast was installed yesterday as grand matron of the Eastern Star. In the only contests Mrs. Berthe B. Howell was named associate grand conductress and Mrs. Harry S. Grindall of Waterville associate grand patron. Reports showed 184 chapters and 30,676 members in the State.

HAZELTINE CONTROLS LATOUR

Announcement has just been made that the Hazelitine Corporation, owners of the various Neutrodyne patents and trademarks, has purchased 80 per cent of the stock of the recently formed Latour Corporation for the sum of \$275,000. The Latour Corporation owns, subject to four non-exclusive licenses, the entire right, title and interest in and to the inventions, pending applications for United States Letters Patent and issued United States Letters Patent, together with all Cuban rights to the inventions, applications, and patents of Prof. Marius C. A. Latour, the French natural scientist and inventor.

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That's reasonable and just—isn't it?  
This change in policy necessitates



## THE HOME FORUM

## Herman Melville in the Berkshire Hills

AMERICA has not so many places of literary association that it can afford to forget Pittsfield, in the Berkshires. Beautiful in itself and still more beautiful in its setting among the highlands of western Massachusetts, this town was for many years the summer home of nearly all who were at all important in the literature of New England. The district in which it stands, which includes also the neighboring township of Lenox, was once called proudly, and with no humorous intent, "a jungle of literary lions." The lions included, first of all, no less a person than Jonathan Edwards, who wrote the masterpiece which still gives him high place among the great American thinkers while engaged on his mission to the Stockbridge Indians. He was followed by Bryant, Audubon, Henry Ward Beecher, G. P. R. James, Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Kemble, Longfellow, Lowell, Curtis and Holmes, to mention only a few of the better known. Harriet Martineau found there a countryside and a society not very different from that which she had left behind in the English Lake District. Oliver Wendell Holmes did a considerable part of his writing on his beautiful estate beside the Housatonic, and the huge pine under which he loved to work is still pointed out. With the "Red-utes" walk of the center of Pittsfield stands the "old-fashioned country-seat" which once held Longfellow's Old Clock on the Stairs. Most of the hundred million readers of the poem have probably associated this clock with Cambridge and Craigie House, but it belongs to Pittsfield. If the truth could be fully told we should certainly be surprised to discover how large a part of the writing which we connect with Boston, Cambridge, and New York really came from Pittsfield, or was inspired there. The Concord men alone stayed away, probably because their own towns seemed to them good enough in summer or winter.

The literary glory of this Berkshire country began, however, in 1850, for in that year Hawthorne took up his residence at the Red House in Lenox and Herman Melville bought and moved into the large gambrel-roofed house on the outskirts of Pittsfield which he called Arrowhead, because of the arrow-shaped relic he found there. Melville's family had long been associated with the town, and especially with the large house on the main street, then known as Broadhall and now a country club, built in the eighteenth century. His settlement at Arrowhead was therefore, in a way, a going home, and certainly the place must have been in all respects delightfully homelike—large and airy, with a wide mountain prospect, surrounded by broad pastures, near enough to the town and yet far enough away to satisfy his natural taste for solitude. Just down the hill lay the old estate and summer residence of Oliver Wendell Holmes—a man who, for all his social gifts and courtesy, was little likely to understand the

strange genius of a prose-poet such as Melville. We hear very little, at any rate, of association between them. A very few miles in the other direction, however, there was a neighbor—perhaps it would be better to say a fellow hermit—who seemed an ideal companion. Hawthorne had just finished the "Scarlet Letter" when he went to Lenox to write the "House of the Seven Gables." More than almost any other man in America, on the whole, he was fitted to understand and appreciate Melville. There was an additional bond of sympathy in the fact that Melville had recently written a very enthusiastic review of Hawthorne's great romance and that Hawthorne knew of his authorship. Both men, however, were excessively shy, and it is doubtful whether they would ever have become friendly had it not been for a sudden thunder shower which brought them together for two hours one day beneath a sheltering crag of Monument Mountain. After that there were many calls back and forth, and many interesting letters, although it is clear that Melville went usually more than half of the way, as was always necessary for those who wished to know Hawthorne.

Herman Melville was at work, when he went to live at Arrowhead in 1850, upon his great novel "Moby Dick." For the fact alone that this tumultuous and titanic book, written there, the old brown house beneath the sighing cedars would seem to be as familiar as the Old Manse in Concord, as the Craigie House in Cambridge, or as Poe's Cottage at Fordham. Melville has described the place and its surroundings in the first of his Piazza Tales in words which apply as closely today as they did seventy-five years ago. "When I removed into the country," he writes, "it was to occupy an old-fashioned farmhouse which has no piazza—a deficiency the more to be regretted because not only do I like piazzas, but the country about was such a picture that in berry time no boy climbs hill or crosses vale without coming upon essels planted in every nook, and sunburned painters painting there. A very paradise of painters. The circle of the stars cut by the circle of the mountains. At least, so it looks from the house. Had the site been chosen five rods off, this charmed circle would not have been. Seventy years since, from the heart of the Hearth Stone Hill, they quarried the Kaaba, or Holy Stone, to which, each Thanksgiving, the medieval pilgrims used to come. Whoever built the house, he builded better than he knew; or else Orion in the zenith flashed down his Damascus sword to him some starry night, and said, 'Build there.' For how, otherwise, could it have entered the builder's head that, upon the clearing made, such a purple prospect would be his? Nothing less than Greylock, with all his hills about him, like Charlemagne among his peers."

Whatever changes may have come to Arrowhead in the ways of seventy-five years, this "purple prospect" remains the same enchanting country of sweeping verdure and tumbled heights that it was when Melville saw it. No man of letters has ever had a nobler landscape unrolled before him while he worked—not Wordsworth at Rydal Mount looking down the long corridor of Winandermere or Petrarch at Vaucluse—than Melville had during the months in which he wrought out the weird, compelling story and the magical rhythms of "Moby Dick." As one looks out today across the twenty miles of azure to where Greylock still stands up and takes the morning, the depth and wonder of the book seem more comprehensible.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the house to those who know Melville's writings well is the narrow piazza on the north side. Melville himself has told the story of this addition, which was made by himself. "A piazza must be had. The house was wide—my fortune narrow . . . upon but one of the four sides would prudence grant me what I wanted. Now which side? Charlemagne, he carried the sword; but the sword broke too—into a laugh.

"Piazza to the north! Winter piazza! Wants, of winter nights, to watch the Aurora Borealis, I suppose."

But Melville was not the man to be turned from his purpose by a little neighborly chaffing. Even in December he did not shun his northern piazza, for then, says he, "nipping cold and gusty though it be, and the north wind like any miller bolting by the snow in finest flour," then once more, with frosty beard, he carried the sword. The sword broke too—into a laugh.

In the summer too, sitting like King Canute on the piazza, he was often reminded of the sea. "For not only do long groundswells roll the slanting grain, and little wavelets of the grass ripple over upon the low piazza as their beach, and the blown down of dandelions is wafted like the spray, and the purple of the mountains is just the color of the billows, and a still lamp-lit window beckoned such a welcome. I knew genuine homecoming joy when the boy said—'Yes, that's our house'—in answer to my question. It was then I better understood why the mocking bird that sang all night chose the little tree nearest the house for his family nest, why the meadow larks gathered round the house for their morning songs. Then, too, I was sure it was not only for feed and water that the cattle and horses often gathered near in such great contentment; for didn't Pudding, who mothered all the orphan calves as well as her own, push her way right up to the wire fence for a pat or two?"

It was agreed that Don Joe, the shepherd-collie, would be perfectly happy if he could only crowd all the ranch cattle and horses and chickens into the back yard every night close up against the back door, with himself on the door step. But let a stray cow or horse break or "walk" the wire fence into corral or yard, and Don Joe gave instant alarm. To all the ranch stock Don Joe was friend and protector as well as guardian of

As I was climbing Ardan Mór from the shore of Sheep Lake, I met the herons coming down Before the waters wake.

And they were talking in their flight Of dreamy ways the herons go, When all the hills are withered up Nor any waters flow.

—Francis Ledwidge.

## The Mayflower

On "Scout" moor the Mayflowers throw  
Through leafy mats their breath of Spring;  
Each pink and pearly blossom there  
A message bears of perfume rare.  
On each small blushing face a hope  
And prophecy of summer fair  
Is floating far on wild-flow air.  
When Mayflowers blow.

—Anne Washington Wilson, in "Scrimshaw."

## "All in Order"

First, ere the morning breaks, joy opens in the flowery bosoms.  
Joy even to tears, which the Sun rising dries: first the Wild Thyme  
And Meadow-sweet, downy and soft, waving among the reeds,  
Light springing on the air, lead the sweet dance; they wake  
The Honey-suckle sleeping on the oak; the haunting beauty  
Reveals along the wind; the White-thorn, lovely May,  
Opens her many lovely eyes; listening the Rose still sleeps—  
None dare to wake her: soon she bursts her crimson-curtained bed.  
Every Flower.

The Pink, the Jessamine, the Wallflower, the Carnation,  
The Jonquil, the mild Lily open her heavens; every Tree  
And Flower and Herb soon fill the air with an innumerable dance,  
Yet all in order sweet and lovely.

—William Blake

## Moment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
O the plum-tree shakes with laughter  
And the brooklet shouts with glee  
And the wind runs through the meadows  
And the skylark calls to me.

The poppies flaunt their crimson  
Fleet clouds race o'er the blue  
The long lane goes a-rambolling  
And the old stone wall goes, too.

Robert Peel.

## On Finding God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IT IS undoubtedly true that many persons fail to follow the precepts of the Bible because its teachings do not seem practical guides to living. God seems indefinite and intangible, so indistinct and far-off that acquaintance with Him, it is held, may be safely deferred until some future day when relations may be more conveniently established. To conceive of God as active, divine Principle, at hand and available to aid in every right endeavor, seems to such materialists chimerical, even fantastic.

Because they have not established relations with God, some even doubt His existence; and they pursue their ways, giving little heed to religion and, perhaps, for a time not feeling the need of it. But inevitably, it seems, there comes a day when it is apparent that the trust put in matter has been misplaced, and there is a longing for knowledge of and contact with some higher power, something permanent to which one may turn for relief. Then it is that the human heart reaches after God; and, if rightly guided, it will find Him, the loving Father, able and willing to comfort and sustain.

A celebrated English clergyman, in a sermon delivered at Oxford University, recently pointed out some of the reasons why God does not seem more real to mankind. The chief reason, the clergyman declared, is that we devote so little time to getting acquainted with God. "It is quite natural and inevitable," he said, "that if we spend sixteen hours of our daily waking life thinking about the affairs of this world and about five minutes thinking about God, this world seems about two hundred times more real to us than God."

It follows that even though God is reality itself and the material things of life which so completely absorb our attention are unreal, if we give little or no heed to "the things of the Spirit," they will never appear to us to be other than indistinct and unimportant. Christ Jesus dealt with this question. "It is the heart that is quickened," the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." His words spirit and life! What quality did they possess which enabled him to say that they were spirit and life? His words were true. They told the truth about God and man; hence, were life and truth.

Invariably the Master pointed to the prime necessity of knowing and doing the will of God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Manifestly one cannot love God without some knowledge of Him, of His attributes and nature. Above all other teachers he emphasized the need of knowing God, the Father, and

rechten Richtung gewinnen, bis er schliesslich seinen Lauf mit Freuden vollendet." Hier haben wir sowohl bestimmte Anweisungen, wie wir uns Gott zur Wirklichkeit machen können, als auch die Zusicherung der wohlwollenden Ergebnisse des Betätigens Seiner Gegenwart. Gott und Sein geistiges Reich schliessen alle Wirklichkeit ein. Die Erlösung der Menschen liegt im Verständnis dieser Tatsache.

## At Alicante

It is not at the great cities of Barcelona or Valencia that the full beauty of the Mediterranean can be seen, but rather at the small towns of Tarragona and Alicante. Sunset turns the silken-surfaced bay of Alicante to opal and violet and purple. The lamps glow softly through the long lines of palms at the water's edge, and lights of a yellow radiance throw into relief the busy scenes in clean gay little eating-houses along the quay, where the palm-trees stand so silent: little tables with rough cloths, white bread, . . . rice, and fruits and vegetables, and the shrewd pleasant faces of peasants from the market or of sailors from the ships at anchor. . . . The surrounding palm forest has a wonderful fascination. The dates, which are excellent when allowed to ripen fully, hang green and yellow from the fronds of the palm trees like fan-like stalks of boiled lobster color, and sometimes, seen against the deep blue of the sky, make a contrast of color so harsh that one would suffer it in a picture.

But the slender stems and waved branches of these palms are lovely in their many varying curves against the delicious liquid luminous green of the sunset sky with a golden horizon and indigo hills beyond, or when the spaces between the stems are slabs of cloudless turquoise, or a huge full moon hangs from one of the tall palm trees like a celestial fruit or one of the street lamps of heaven. No artist can catch the transparent glow of these skies or the colour of the bare many-wrinkled sierras, which changes from blue-purple to grey-white and grey. Some of the mountains are folded like a carved ivory fan, and the brown fringes of the bloom of a fruit or flower upon them. One of them at certain hours and seasons resembles a great dark-purple triad—Aubrey F. G. Bell, in "A Pilgrim in Spain."

## A Lute

I was the green branch of a tree  
Birds loved and taught their songs to.  
Haply the teaching lingers,  
For, when I lie on beauty's knee,  
Remember under beauty's fingers,  
The woodland song I sing be-  
longs to  
The birds who sang to me.  
—E. Powys Mathers, in "Song to Shahryar."

"Storm Quiet." From a Painting by Paul Dougherty

AN ARTIST who paints human beings has endless variety to draw from in the way of figure, coloring, dress and expression. The landscape painter, too, has all the varying aspects of hill and valley, lake shore, forest and meadow land. But the lover of the sea, when he wishes to paint her, must realize that his hope of variation lies in her subtly changing moods, and he must study her lovingly and long.

Paul Dougherty, a collector and a successful lawyer, learned to paint the ocean water in all its lovely aspects. He taught himself the technique of painting by studying the masterpieces which he bought. He is entirely independent and daring in his methods, and ranks with America's greatest painters of marines.

Here we have a rocky coast during the full after a storm. The water is swelling gently, little flecks of foam dot the surface where waves have broken. Ribbons and rings of foam lie along the foot of the rocks, and in the crannies and recesses of the shore are a million iridescent, twinkling bubbles. The rocks themselves are fresh and bright from their spray-bath, the sky is still overcast, but is brightening and we feel that the sun will very soon come through.

Away to the right the ocean stretches a limitless expanse with an unbroken skyline that tells of a thousand miles and more of water on beyond.

Mr. Dougherty's love of textures shows as much in his treatment of the rocky cliffs as in the appearance of the water. Never has an artist brought out with more fascination the different faces and angles of rock. One thinks of them as huge, craggy creatures about to rush down headlong into the sea.

## About a Visit

Out on the plains of New Mexico, near the Texas border, I know a little house with a friendly air. It is low and brown and weather-worn and far from neighbors. It might even seem lonely to those who have not shared its gracious hospitality, in noontide heat its shade, in storm and cold its shelter and cheer.

One evening I rode home with a younger member of the family. Between sunset and early moonrise, earth wore the heavens' rich, dusky colors, and so identical they appeared, it seemed like riding on the sky, surrounded by distance, with all directions obscured. Far off the little lamp-lit windows beckoned such a welcome. I knew genuine homecoming joy when the boy said—"Yes, that's our house"—in answer to my question. It was then I better understood why the mocking bird that sang all night chose the little tree nearest the house for his family nest, why the meadow larks gathered round the house for their morning songs. Then, too, I was sure it was not only for feed and water that the cattle and horses often gathered near in such great contentment; for didn't Pudding, who mothered all the orphan calves as well as her own, push her way right up to the wire fence for a pat or two?

It was agreed that Don Joe, the shepherd-collie, would be perfectly happy if he could only crowd all the ranch cattle and horses and chickens into the back yard every night close up against the back door, with himself on the door step. But let a stray cow or horse break or "walk" the wire fence into corral or yard, and Don Joe gave instant alarm. To all the ranch stock Don Joe was friend and protector as well as guardian of

their conduct, for he allowed no fighting, not even among the chickens. He fearfully challenged the coyote's howl, and would willingly protect a nest of young cottontails when made to understand that they "belonged." He would obediently forgo any wonderful excitement or joy of ranch activity to accompany me on a long walk, and when I rested in the draw or beside a certain large yucca bush, he would sit near enough to stretch his nice white paws out over my feet. Don Joe has a promising assistant in Texas, the young Alredale, and to them, all things were done for love of Master and Mistress and all who stayed in the house. There was no end of fun for Don Joe and Tex, racing and playing or teasing the calves, but when Lucy, the saddle mare, refused to be kissed they knew it was time to run to cover.

I know that the garden is now giving promise of beauty and bounty, and at some harvest time I may visit again at the little house. We shall ride home again in the dusk and distance and space. A full yellow moon will rise in a blue sky with white clouds, and the whirr and beat of migrant wings will be heard in the lifting up air. In the clear morning light far distant objects will once more rise to view on the broad plains of New Mexico.

## A British Columbia Farm

Spring has been on the way a long time, and has traveled far across the Canadian Rockies to the farm lands of British Columbia. At last it is nestling in the waving green valley, bringing the meadow lark to the meadow. His do-do-do every morning beneath my window ledge gives added zest to the crystal air that descends from the snow clad tip of Mount Stephen and skirts the blue waters of Lake Shuswap.

This lark has no uncertain chirps as he bounds over the field. The notes of his morning song are evenly spaced between uplifted lilt and quick descent to his breast note. White and somber hued Holstein cows munch slowly among the clover and dandelion that are strewn lavishly on the meadow, which he has chosen for his home.

A chipmunk with light yellow stripes on his brown back and a tail poised like a squirrel rests in a pool of red wood-dust that has fallen from the heart of the bull pine long since chopped and left to give its essence to the air. As a light tread touches a birch twig, he scampers into the underbrush and thick moist bushes. Across the road from a thicket that blends with her coloring a pheasant runs as if routed from her home without ceremony.

In the late afternoon, the farm is purple in the shadows. Although the sun itself is hidden from view, there lies in the deep green valley a blaze of light copper and bronze from one long finger that presses into the valley. It sinks into the trees and seeps into the hill. Douglas fir and bull pine are side by side, but the sun has painted them different colors. There are patches of heather color and others of varied green shades on the hillside. As the shadows lengthen, a cool turquoise mist rises from several black stumps and drifts slowly in a circle in the lake valley, forming a halo about the tips of some of the fir trees. Then the round face of the silver moon begins to smile on house and barn, mountain and valley. The evening milking is over, and there is peace and quiet.

## Gott finden

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

OHNE Zweifel befolgen viele Leute die Gebote in der Bibel deshalb nicht, weil ihnen ihre Lehren nicht als praktische Führer im Leben erscheinen. Gott erscheint ihnen als unbestimmt und unfassbar, so unerkennbar und weit entfernt, dass sie glauben, ihn kennen zu lernen, könne getrost für eine spätere Zukunft aufgeschoben werden, wenn es bequemer sein wird, mit ihm in Beziehung zu treten. Mit Gott als wirkendes, göttliches Prinzip vorzustellen, der zur Hand und zur Unterstützung jedes rechten Unternehmens erreichbar ist, erscheint solchen Materialisten märchenhaft, ja phantastisch.

Well manche mit Gott keine Beziehungen hergestellt haben, zweifeln sie sogar daran, dass es überhaupt einen Gott gebe. Sie gehen ihrer Wege, kümmern sich wenig um Religion und haben vielleicht eine Zeitlang nicht das Gefühl, dass sie notwendig sei. Doch unabwendbar, wie es scheint, kommt der Tag, an dem es offenbar wird, dass das auf die Materie gesetzte Vertrauen unangebracht war, und es erwacht das Verlangen, eine höhere Macht zu erkennen und mit ihr in Berührung zu kommen.—Mit etwas Dauerndem, an das man sich um Hilfe wenden kann. Dann wendet sich das menschliche Herz an Gott; und wenn es richtig geführt wird, wird es ihn finden.—den lebenden Vater, der imstande und willig ist, zu trösten und zu erheben.

Ein berühmter englischer Geisteswissenschaftler hat in einer an der Oxford University gehaltenen Predigt auf einige Gründe hin, weshalb Gott den Menschen nicht wirklich erscheint. Der Hauptgrund, erklärte der Geistesliche, liegt darin, dass wir so wenig Zeit darauf verwenden, Gott kennen zu lernen. „Es ist ganz natürlich und unvermeidlich“, sagte er, „dass uns diese Welt etwa zweihundert mal wirklich erscheint als Gott, wenn wir sechzehn Stunden an unsere täglichen wachen Lebens an die Angelegenheiten dieser Welt und etwa fünf Minuten an Gott denken.“

Es folgt daraus, dass uns „die Dinge des Geistes“ nie anders als unbestimmt und unwichtig erscheinen werden, wenn wir ihnen wenig oder keine Beachtung schenken, obgleich Gott die Wirklichkeit selbst ist und die materiellen Dinge des Lebens, die unsere ganze Aufmerksamkeit in Anspruch nehmen, unwirklich sind. Christus Jesus beschäufte sich mit dieser Frage. „Der Geist ist, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nicht nützlich. Die Worte, die ich rede, die sind Geist und sind Leben.“ Seine Worte.—Geist und Leben! Was für eine Eigenschaft hatten sie, wenn er sagen konnte, sie seien Geist und Leben? Seine Worte waren wahr. Sie sagten die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen; daher waren sie Leben und Wahrheit.

Beständig wies der Meister auf das wichtigste Erfordernis hin.—den Willen Gottes zu kennen und zu tun. „Du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, lieben von ganzem Herzen, . . . und deinen Nächsten als dich selbst.“ Offenbar kann man Gott ohne einigermassen Verständnis von ihm, von Seiner Eigen-

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, in advance, by mail, to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.60; three months, \$1.00. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor  
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NEWS OFFICES  
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Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.  
Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.  
C The Christian Science Journal  
Christian Science Sentinel  
Der Heiliger der Christen Science  
Le Journal de Christian Science  
Christian Science Quarterly



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Betsy and Mrs. Pepp Do a Family Washing

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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IT WAS a fine day for hanging things on the clothesline, although it was not Monday, and so, of course, people were not everywhere doing their weekly washing. But in the back yard of Betsy's father's house there were a good many things on the clothesline, getting the benefit of sun and wind before being put away for the summer. Betsy's mother's winter hats, and coats, and skirts, and a fine gingham apron that had got a spot on that morning and had washed and hung out to dry.

Betsy had decided, Monday or no Monday, that this was a good morning to wash Betsy junior's clothes so that they would be all ready for summer. And while she was about it, she had taken the sheets and pillow-slips of Betsy junior's little bed, and taken down the white curtains that hung at the windows of Betsy junior's little house. Then she had undressed Betsy junior and put her to bed between blankets and without any pillow-slips, and Betsy junior, as soon as she was laid flat on her back, had closed her bright blue eyes and gone sound asleep. That was the way she was made.

Betsy had left Betsy junior smiling in her sleep—for Betsy junior was such a sweet and cheerful child that she never stopped smiling no matter what happened—and had put all the things to be washed in a basket, and carried them down to the kitchen porch. There were two or three steps down from the porch into the back yard, which made it a convenient place for Betsy to do the family washing. She could put her wash-tubs on the porch and fill them with water in a tin dipper from the kitchen sink, and then she could kneel on the top step and do the washing and rinsing and wringing out. More than that, it didn't make any difference at all how much water got splashed on the kitchen porch, and when the clothes were washed she could hang them up to dry on a little clothesline between two of the posts.

Betsy rolled up her sleeves, put a nightgown of Betsy junior's in the tub, soaped it well with a little piece of soap, and began scrubbing it on her little scrubbing board.

"Good morning, M'am," said a voice behind her.

"First you soap and then you scrub and then you rinse. There's a Betsy. And then you hang the clothesline high. You hang the washing out to dry."

Betsy knew the voice and was not very much surprised, for it was about the time when the Funny Man might be expected. But when she turned her head she knew at once that he was pretending to be somebody else.

"You've got on my mother's hat," said Betsy, "and you're not properly." "A hat I have on, M'am, and an apron," said the Funny Man with great dignity. "A very pretty hat and apron, too, if I do say it myself. Now wear them. But I'm not your mother, M'am, and I'm not the cook."

"Then who are you?" asked Betsy. "If what, M'am?" said the Funny Man. "If you please," said Betsy. "Now that you ask me properly," said the Funny Man, "I'm the lady that comes to do the washing."

I am a lady  
Whose delight  
Is making things  
All clean and white.

My name is Pepp.  
The work I do  
Is equalled, M'am,  
By very few.

I'll take that wash  
And do it fine.  
It will look handsome  
On the line.

I'll take that wash  
And do it neat.  
And then you hang  
Back down the street.

I'll take that wash  
And do it soon.  
I'll have it better  
By afternoon.

Betsy had stopped scrubbing, and

turned round and was now sitting on the top step.

"How much do you charge, Mrs. Pepp?" interrupted Betsy, trying to speak as much as she could like her mother, "for doing a washing?"

"One pin a dozen, M'am," said Mrs. Pepp. "But two pins if it's more than one dozen, and three pins if it's more than two dozen. But you have to pay for the soap and do the rinsing."

"I didn't know," said Betsy, "that ladies who hired other ladies to do a washing, did part of the work themselves."

"They do when they hire me," said Mrs. Pepp. "I won't have any lazy ladies hiring me, M'am, and you might as well understand that."

"I'll take that wash  
And do it fine.  
But you must hang  
It on the line.

For that's the way  
All ladies do  
To make me.  
And so must you.

"All right," said Betsy. "You wash and I'll rinse."

So Mrs. Pepp knelt down on the top step in front of one little tub, and soaped and scrubbed Betsy junior's clothes, and then he passed them to Betsy, who rinsed them in another little tub, and wrung them out with a little wringer, and hung them on the clothesline with little clothespins. But all at once Mrs. Pepp stopped scrubbing.

"Dear me! Dear me!" said Mrs. Pepp. "I forgot something, M'am; I forgot something very important. When I do a washing with a lady we always stop just about now and have something to eat."

"I suppose you mean," said Betsy,

"that you want me to go and ask cook for a cookie."

"Two cookies," said Mrs. Pepp. "That's what the ladies I do washing for always do."

All ladies, M'am,  
Who hire me  
Are four of cookies.  
So, you see,  
I stop, and when  
Our hands were dried,  
We eat a cookie  
Side by side.

"I'll take that wash  
And do it fine.  
But you must hang  
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For that's the way  
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And so must you.

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## Golden Shadows

THE three golden lived in a big glass bowl on three gold feet in Janey's bay window. And a little green frog and a bright blue ball lived with them. Only the frog was not real, but celluloid, which made him all the better, thought Janey, because with a hole punched

in his middle he stood on his hind legs all day, and when the fishes around them had quite a good time poking him in the nose.

They were the very brightest fish that Janey had ever seen and had great solemn eyes, that is, all except

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## Current Events for Boys and Girls

THE Hall of Fame at New York University now has 63 members. A tablet has been erected in honor of each, and from time to time busts are presented by those especially interested. Last Friday five such busts were dedicated in memory of five men and women who have rendered distinguished service to their country. The men were William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame, John Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of the United States, and Asa Gray, an eminent botanist; the women, Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Charlotte Cushman, the famous actress.

Members of the families of those honored took part in the unveiling, and distinguished men now active in the same fields spoke of their famous predecessors.

General Pershing was present to speak of General Sherman, and though the present Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft, was not present he took part in the ceremony—his address in honor of his predecessor being delivered over the radio from Washington. Dr. Elliot of Harvard also took part—his tribute to Asa Gray being paid by means of a phonograph.

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holds a commanding position opposite the main entrance. It was there, in the way of decorating it, Japan-brought its pavilion packed in boxes, and all that was necessary was to put the parts together again. Italy, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and such French colonies as Tunis and Morocco—all are represented, and on the river itself is a houseboat to be used as a restaurant.

**A Maying Song**

Who comes with me a-maying?  
Who listens to my call?  
Who dreams of apple blossoms  
Beside the old stone wall—  
Of lilacs in the garden  
And violets by the brook,  
Anemones and trillium  
In their old woody nook?

Who comes, who comes, a-maying,  
Where shining leaves unfold,  
And million dandelions  
Are freely spending gold?  
Where hobnobbs are sipping  
The air with merriment,  
And oriole flutes are sounding  
From out the tall elm tree.

I wander through the city  
And call to all I meet,  
"O, come, O, come, 'tis Maytime,  
And Maytime joys are sweet."  
Through all the din of traffic,  
And rush of busy throng,  
In shop and school and office,  
I sing my Maytime song.

"O, come ye, come ye, Maying!  
The fields and woods invite;  
The wide blue sky is smiling,  
The orchards rosy white;  
The breezes, fragrant breezes,  
What messages they bring!  
O, come and share the sweetness  
Of Maytime blossoming."

**CAMPS FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS**

**Silver Oaks**  
SHARON, CONN.

Enjoy the out-of-doors—Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding and all water sports. A camp for Adults, Boys and Girls. Each group a complete unit.

Camp Opens Decoration Day Children's Camp July First

M. R. DIMOCK, Director  
1875 Andrew Ave., New York, N. Y.

Other camps advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

New booklet on request

**CAMP "Starved Rock"**  
FOR BOYS

Famous Indian location at Starved Rock, Ill. Land and water sports. Swimming, fishing, horseback riding, tennis, golf, etc. A complete camp for boys. Protectors of the Forest. Address: Camp of Illinois Military School, Alton, Ill.

**Camp Robin Hood**  
ARROWHEAD LAKE, CALIF.

Recreation Camp and Summer School for Boys. Full of fun and interesting training or school work may be taken. Able faculty, physical director, screened dining hall, and all modern facilities. Canoeing, swimming, horseback riding, tennis, golf, etc. A complete camp for boys. Address: THOMPSON-WEBB, Lake Arrowhead, Calif.

**Camp Leelanau**  
for BOYS

on Lake Michigan, Glen Arbor, Mich. Box 27. School hours 9:00-12:00 a. m. Swimming, tennis, canoeing, fishing, baseball, etc. A complete camp for boys. Address: WILLIAM LEELANAU, Director, 1212 W. Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**THE Northfield Camp for Boys**  
QUINNEH TUK

Best instruction. Field and water sports. Nature study. Abundant table. 1300 includes saddle riding, mount trips. No extras. A father writes: "My son had wonderful time. Many boys were a berry, weight more, learned swimming and saddle riding and over the mountain trips." Complete. Family Camp same management. HOWARD BRIGGS, Squanto, Northfield, Mass.

**THORPE for BOYS**  
CAMP

On beautiful Pennsylvania mountain. Gives a glorious summer to boys under 18 years. On Fall Line, Wis. Bungalow, water sports, horseback riding, etc. A complete camp for boys. Address: DAN BEARD, Director, 1212 W. Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Adventure Island**  
A Camp for Boys  
1 to 15 years

Occupying an entire island near Fish Creek, Wisconsin. Many attractive and unusual features. Booklet on request.

CHARLES A. KINNEY, Winnetka, Ill.

**CAMP ROPIOA**  
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM

On Long Lake, Harrison, Maine. An ideal camp for boys of all ages. G. B. A. STANLEY, Director, 1212 W. Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Camp Newfound**  
on the shore of LONG LAKE, HARRISON, ME.

This camp advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor. Tenth season. 1925 enrollments include groups from the Pacific Coast, Middle West, Southern and Eastern states. Juniors under ten, intermediates to fifteen, and seniors include college students.

For illustrated booklet, address MRS. W. C. HORTON, 18 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. Y. Tel. Ridgewood 254.

## A Beaver Colony

THE beavers are building their permanent homes this spring, in the pond on Early Winters Creek. The occasional traveler, on the trail which passes along the pond, is impressed by the quietude of the scene. All about him are evidences of industry, but he sees no movement on the placid pond, and hears no sound but the murmur of water rippling over the dam.

Soon after he resumes his journey, a brown bear with white eyes and ears alert appears quietly at the surface of the pond. Satisfied that all is well, the beaver glides silently toward the shore. His large, webbed, hind feet propel him swiftly and he reaches himself with his paddles tall. Following the example of their leader, other members of the colony resume their tasks.

Last summer the beavers were so busy building the dam which forms the pond that they did not have time in which to build their lodges. So the first winter was spent in chambers which they dug in the steep banks of the pond. The entrances to these temporary quarters are far enough under water to be well below the ice in winter, and short tunnels lead up to dry rooms above the water level. The building of the dam was community work. No doubt the older beavers took the lead, but each worker did what he thought was best for the good of the colony. They selected a site where the dam would back the waters of Early Winters Creek into a broad shallow pond, embracing many deciduous trees. The bark of these trees is their food and the wood is the material with which they build their dams and lodges.

The beavers began to build their dam when the creek was low. They cut and built up the dam in the bottom of the stream and placed stones upon it to hold it there. With their long rodent cutting teeth they felled cottonwood trees, some of which were nearly a foot in diameter, and cut the trunks into short sections. Bits of wood became wedged between their teeth, they extracted the splinters with the little pincers with which they are provided.

As fall approaches the beavers gather their food for winter. Bark of cottonwood trees and branches are their favorite fare. Eventually they use up all of the cottonwoods conveniently located. Then it becomes necessary for the hundreds of animals to drag the tree sections to the branches, to the hundreds of feet, to the pond. Often, where the contour of the land permits, they overcome this difficulty by increasing the height of their dam, thus enlarging the pond and making their food available.

When this is done the water rises above the floor of their lodges. Then they have to add to the outside of the mounds and make the chambers higher.

When winter comes and the pond freezes, the beavers are snug in their warm lodges. Their work has been faithfully performed. Before the entrance of each lodge a plentiful supply of willow and cottonwood sections is secured to the bottom of the pond. They take these into the lodge as needed, and after eating the bark store the wood under the ice to be used as building material in the spring. Their brown fur thickens and they do not feel the sting of icy water. There are places in the pond where the ice has lifted and left spaces above the water. Here the beavers stop to breathe occasionally when swimming under the ice. They are able to stay under water two or

three minutes and being powerful swimmers they can travel great distances between breaths.

During the early part of winter, snow may stay on the sides of the lodges, but it melts off the very tops of the mounds. To a close observer this would show that the mounds are inhabited by warm active creatures. But later, when a heavy blanket of snow covers the lodges and the ice of the pond, one would not know that the bleak aspect hides a scene of prosperity and contentment.

The completion of the dam ended the community work for the time. Each family is engaged in building its own home.

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Soon after he resumes his journey, a brown bear with white eyes and ears alert appears quietly at the surface of the pond. Satisfied that all is well, the beaver glides silently toward the shore. His large, webbed, hind feet propel him swiftly and he reaches himself with his paddles tall. Following the example of their leader, other members of the colony resume their tasks.

Last summer the beavers were so busy building the dam which forms the pond that they did not have time in which to build their lodges. So the first winter was spent in chambers which they dug in the steep banks of the pond. The entrances to these temporary quarters are far enough under water to be well below the ice in winter, and short tunnels lead up to dry rooms above the water level. The building of the dam was community work. No doubt the older beavers took the lead, but each worker did what he thought was best for the good of the colony. They selected a site where the dam would back the waters of Early Winters Creek into a broad shallow pond, embracing many deciduous trees. The bark of these trees is their food and the wood is the material with which they build their dams and lodges.

The beavers began to build their dam when the creek was low. They cut and built up the dam in the bottom of the stream and placed stones upon it to hold it there. With their long rodent cutting teeth they felled cottonwood trees, some of which were nearly a foot in diameter, and cut the trunks into short sections. Bits of wood became wedged between their teeth, they extracted the splinters with the little pincers with which they are provided.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Dean of Women Advises Girls Entering College

Special from Monitor Bureau

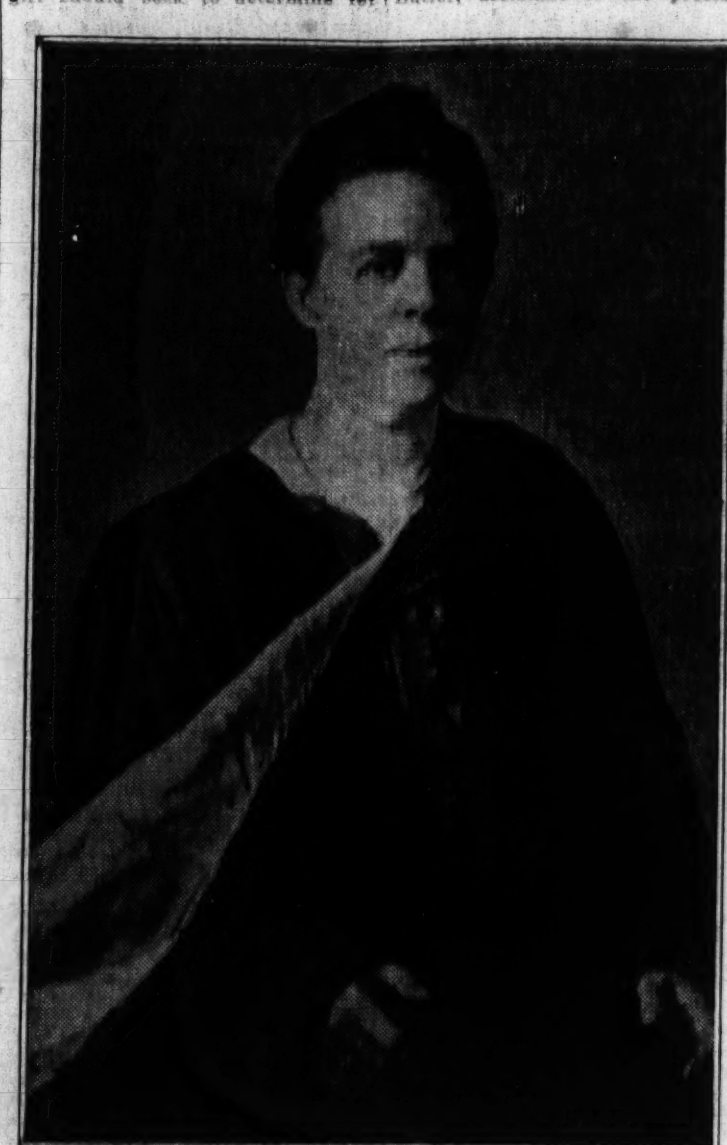
CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—"I think the importance of getting into college activities has been over-emphasized," Miss Talbot said. "One result has been that many students long to get the publicity that comes from serving on committees and they often accept appointments for this reason, even if they know that they are unable to give the time needed for serious work in that capacity."

"Other students who do not get this publicity feel that they are not succeeding in college. The result is that we are raising a group of students with what might be called an 'inferiority complex.' If the truth were known about this group, it would very likely be found that many of them are earning their expenses, helping with work at home or perhaps devoting all their time to scholarship and health."

"If a girl is capable of doing a grade work and does it she is not

verily, which has been strongly felt and is appreciated deeply by those who know her best, has always been in the direction of equality of men and women students. It is said to be due to her that the word 'co-ed' has never been in popular use on the campus. Although she has issued but few rules and regulations for the conduct of women students, their life has been remarkably free from criticism."

"Miss Talbot has never made a mistake in judgment," Dr. Nathaniel Butler, assistant to the president



Miss Marion Talbot, Dean of Women at the University of Chicago, about to Retire After a Service Which Began With the Founding of the University in 1827.

## Smith's Fifty Years

Northampton, Mass.

Special Correspondence

SMITH COLLEGE prides itself

that it combines the advantages

of the large with those of the

small institution, that by a variety

of carefully pondered schemes it

gives the individual attention which

students enjoy in small colleges to-

gether with the obvious benefits to

be derived from mingling with 2000

of your contemporaries. Smith

prides itself, too, that in the matter

of presidents it has combined the

advantages of continuity with those

of variety.

No one could overestimate, no one

can more than begin to estimate, the

extraordinary power and influence

of J. Clark Smith, who was inaugu-

rated as head of a college of 14

students in 1875 and retired in 1910

from an institution numbering more

than 1600. But the two men who

followed him built upon his endur-

ing foundation with brick and mortar

peculiarly their own.

Marion LeRoy Burton was presi-

dent of Smith from 1910 to 1917,

when he was called to the University

of Minnesota. His special contribu-

tion to Smith cannot be better ex-

pressed than in the words of his suc-

cessor, President William Allan Nel-

son, speaking to the undergraduates

at morning chapel:

Smith's Second President

"President Burton came at the end

of the first 35 years of the existence

of the college, 35 years during which

it had been under the leadership of

a single man, and I have spoken to

you, not so long ago, of what that

man did for the founding and devel-

opment of the institution. I spoke

then of the fact that at the end of

that 35 years the college had out-

stripped its means, and President

Burton on his assumption of office

was faced with the problems in-

volvement in that situation. Under

his inspiration the devoted

alumni of the college raised \$1,000,-

000 and brought the proportion of

teachers to students here up to a

respectable ratio, practically that

which we hold today, of one teacher

to every 10 students.

"He increased the staff and he

paid them better, and he set to work

also to improve the equipment, and

erected, in the building which now

bears his name, the best-equipped

laboratories which we have. He un-

dertook with the aid of the faculty

a revision of the curriculum, and

the curriculum under which we work

today is essentially that which was

arrived at under his generalship. He

found a college that had grown grad-

ually from very small beginnings,

without the apparatus of administra-

tion which is necessary for know-

ing what you are doing in the conduct

of what, from one point of view, a

large business, and he introduced

into the administrative offices meth-

ods of modern business in the keep-

ing of records and the like. Each

year of his incumbency of this office

there was an advance in some part

of the work. He was here only seven

years, but he did an extraordinary

amount to move the college from one

basis to another, and the college will

always be grateful to him for what

he did. I myself question whether I

could have found the burdens which

I found here tolerable at all had it

not been for what Mr. Burton had

done with the special kind of equip-

ment which he had and to which I

could not lay claim. It was a simple

matter in many of the aspects of his

office to carry on after he had laid

down the lines."

Smith's Third President

But the man who speaks thus

gratefully of his predecessors has not

merely "carried on." Even as Welles-

ley, Smith has been fortunate in find-

ing leaders whose peculiar abilities

were those most needed at different

stages in her development. Under

President William Allan Nelson,

who took office in 1917, the material

development of the college has steady-

ly increased—one need only mention

the raising by the alumni of a \$4,-

000,000 fund for the increase of dormi-

tories, a music hall, a gymnasium.

Still more important have been the

academic innovations and improve-

ments, an adequate discussion of any

one of which would demand an ar-

ticle to itself. Consider the special

honors system of study for selected

students, which is now being followed

by many other institutions; the sys-

tem of class dinner unique at Smith;

the plan for study in France during

the junior year, to mention only the

most striking. What manner of man

he is, his tolerance, his courage, his

liberal attitude is suggested by this

brief quotation from a recent address

of his to a large body of alumni:

"Smith College has never stood

for the handing out of prepared

packages of belief to its students. It

has stood for the finding out of the

truth, for its communication, for free

and open discussion, and most of all

for the training of young women in

methods of thought, methods of ac-

quiring information that will enable

them to find the truth for themselves.

We believe that there is no defense

against error except a clear head and

a sound heart.

"I am concerned to have the girls

in Smith College trained by the best

and gentlemen and scholars. I am

concerned to keep the people who are

on the staff doing their jobs. I am

not concerned with what they say

they say to a school of politics,

for instance. I am not concerned

with their private beliefs, but only

that they should join loyally in the

business of training people to think,

only that they should themselves be

careful in the investigation and the

proclamation of truth, only that they

should make clear the distinction be-

tween fact and opinion. The basis

on which Smith College is being run

at the present time is that of com-

plete freedom for the teachers."

So Smith rejoices in the variety

of her presidents, but rejoices also

in their continuity, for, in the words

of President Nelson, "As long as

our chapel bell rings for morning

prayers, as long as our classrooms

are thronged with eager youth, as

long into the future as our dim eyes

can see, the spirit of the great first

president will pervade the life of

Smith College."

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herself the basic values of things,

and long an associate of Miss Tal-

bot's, said recently to a representa-

tive of The Christian Science Monitor:

"That is a most unusual thing

to say of any person. She combines

in a very unusual degree the ability

to organize both the academic and

social life of the women. While on

the one hand her policy has been

firm and distinct and strong, on the

other it has always been warmly

sympathetic with the social life and

interests of the women students. No

official has more distinctly or more

beneficially influenced the univer-

sity."

Summarizing what she considered

the three most essential things for

a girl to consider when entering col-

lege, Miss Talbot concluded:

"First, she should maintain her

health.

"Second, she should maintain her

scholarship standing.

"Third, she should discriminate

wisely among college activities."

Miss Talbot's influence at the uni-

versity is a fact which cannot be

denied.

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# ARCHERY

HERE is some speculation as to who will take the championship titles at this year's Eastern Archery Association meet at Deerfield, Mass., in July. Last year the men's title was won by Adolph Lagal of Rome, N. Y., who meted the title from the veteran archer, Dr. R. P. Elmer of the Penn C. The woman's championship was

by Miss D. D. Smith of Newton University, and who thus resumed the title she had held for three years. She is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, and will win again this year, as there apparently no other women archers in the country are worthy of the honors.

As regards the men, however, almost all the archers in the country have several times been the national champion. The champion of the year holder, is diligently practicing and is a member of the American College Archery League. The archer of the year is Legal is an archer of exceptional ability, and he is in proper form for the coming year. He is the first place. Another archer who has come prominently to the fore is E. W. Crohn of the University of Wisconsin. He is the phenomenal shooting this spring. It is he who can hold his present form for the coming year. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society.

At the Newton Archery Club went out to the University of Wisconsin at Madison College on invitation of their archery club to take part in a competition.

engagement as last year the Wellesley College archers were invited to a match on the shooting range of the New Hampshire archery association. The archers at Newton Center, however, were the American Olympic team, which consisted of an American and a Columbia Round. The New Hampshire archers proved superior to the Wellesley College archers by winning both events. The American Round was won by E. J. L. Smith, the Columbia captain, who ended in a card of 32-42. The Columbia team was won by Mrs. Frenitz, who ended in a card of 35-37. Many of the archers who contested the match were unable to complete the events, but

| COLUMBIA, BOSTON       |  | H. | S.  |
|------------------------|--|----|-----|
| E. W. Prentiss, Newton |  | 65 | 251 |
| J. B. Newton           |  | 64 | 251 |
| D. W. Wellesley        |  | 64 | 249 |
| D. W. Wellesley        |  | 64 | 249 |
| D. W. Wellesley        |  | 63 | 259 |
| Spencer, Wellesley     |  | 67 | 183 |
| Spencer, Wellesley     |  | 67 | 183 |
| Frye, Wellesley        |  | 37 | 171 |
| Chandonnet, Wellesley  |  | 38 | 168 |
| Chandonnet, Wellesley  |  | 38 | 168 |
| Wooden, Wellesley      |  | 31 | 141 |
| Henderson, Wellesley   |  | 36 | 122 |
| COLUMBIA, BOSTON       |  |    |     |
| E. Dallas, Newton      |  | 82 | 452 |
| D. D. Smith, Newton    |  | 82 | 452 |
| C. Smith, Newton       |  | 72 | 360 |
| C. Smith, Newton       |  | 72 | 360 |
| R. Gram, Newton        |  | 64 | 270 |
| R. Gram, Newton        |  | 64 | 270 |
| D. W. Wellesley        |  | 58 | 226 |
| Runyon, Wellesley      |  | 58 | 226 |
| Runyon, Wellesley      |  | 58 | 226 |
| Runyon, Wellesley      |  | 58 | 226 |

The latest bulletin of the series of archery bulletins which are being published by the considerable International Archery Association, contains a list of the names of the winners from archers in Boston, Melrose, and New York, and also of the winners from archers in Massachusetts, New York, Chicago, Ill., and Orono, Me.

The names of the winners in the series of archery bulletins published by P. W. Crouch are as follows:—

Mass. heads the list in both rounds in the series of archery bulletins published by the International Archery Association, with which national tournaments are usually held.

The names of this latest bulletin are as follows:—

|                            |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| W. Crouch, Boston          | 173 | 628 |
| F. Elmer, New York         | 173 | 604 |
| H. Palmer Jr., Penn. A. C. | 63  | 262 |
| Ed Cooper, Wayne, Pa.      | 20  | 299 |
| W. C. Smith, New York      | 13  | 37  |
| SINGLE AMERICAN ROUND      |     |     |
| W. Crouch, Boston          | 90  | 624 |
| F. Elmer, New York         | 84  | 548 |
| Shapherdson, Malone        | 84  | 520 |
| H. Cole, Rome, N. Y.       | 89  | 483 |
| W. C. Smith, New York      | 89  | 469 |
| Rogers, Boston             | 80  | 434 |
| Fransky, Rome, N. Y.       | 78  | 414 |
| F. Elmer, New York         | 78  | 400 |
| Alder, Rome, N. Y.         | 79  | 400 |
| W. C. Smith, New York      | 79  | 376 |
| R. Knight, Rome, N. Y.     | 74  | 370 |
| de Stedra, Yale, Boston    | 72  | 384 |
| W. C. Smith, New York      | 72  | 360 |
| I. Martin, Boston          | 69  | 371 |
| W. C. Smith, New York      | 69  | 357 |
| H. Ball, Greenfield        | 36  | 388 |
| R. Cram, New York          | 41  | 151 |

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## Architecture—Music—Art—Theatrical News

## Pasadena Community Playhouse Association's New Theater

Pasadena, May 19. Special Correspondence. AFTER seven years of pioneering in the realm of citizen-drama—meaning plays produced by the people themselves rather than by paid performers—the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association has moved into its own theater. And such a theater it is! For beauty, completeness and technical equipment, it sets a new standard of theater building in America—a structure that will be visited and admired by all who appreciate the dramatic arts and realize the cultural possibilities of spoken drama as a community building. This last is perhaps the distinguishing feature of Pasadena's experiment in the realm of civic drama—or to be a bit more exact, the utilizing of drama as a civic force in modern community life.

Architecturally, Pasadena's playhouse harks back to the mission period of California history, when the padres erected such simple but effective structures, with the aid of the unskilled Indian workmen. It partakes of the more rugged natural beauty, as distinguished from the formal design of later years. This style harmonizes naturally with the surrounding stately palm trees that have been preserved.

The project is comfortably placed in a plot of ground 110 feet frontage on El Molino avenue with a depth of 190 feet, just half a block from Colorado street, the main highway of the city. Raised slightly above the street grade, a cozy patio with an old Mexican fountain leads to the entrance of the theater, which is 50 feet back from the curb.

In the Patio. Five small shops are on either side of the court. They are intended for revenue-producers, to help carry the expense of this non-profit enterprise. A feature of the court is its pavement of rough slate flagging of many different natural colors, in contrast to the gay hand-made mission tiles on the roof above. To the north runs an arched passage. An outside stairway leads up to the recital hall and the general offices.

Entrance to the auditorium is gained through a roomy foyer. The ceiling is heavy with concrete beams. All decorations are brilliant and in keeping with the early California feeling that prevails everywhere. Inside the theater proper, there are seats for 350—400 on the main floor and the remainder in a small balcony. While the whole is economically arranged to preserve an intimate sense so essential to the "little theater," there is roominess everywhere. This applies particularly to the seating arrangement, which is exemplary.

The side walls have been treated in a unique manner. They are broken by windows with old Spanish stained glass, done with gold and silver and seeming to emerge from a purple haze topped by lofty blue clouds. It is from the brush of Alonzo S. Clark. The act-curtain is of rich black velvet, ornamented with a serpentine of gold.

The stage opening is 32 feet wide and 20 feet high. Back of this there is 40 feet of depth and a width of 80 feet. The fly gallery has a height of 15 feet; so that there is ample space for handling large spectacular productions; and the whole thing can be reduced for simpler and more intimate plays.

**The Lighting System.** By many the lighting equipment of the Pasadena Community Playhouse is regarded as its crowning glory. Four colors are used throughout—white, California gold, red and blue. A new style of dimmer permits of conjuring up a veritable fairyland by painting with blending of these colors.

The switchboard designed by Claude D. Seaman, while one of the most comprehensive ever built, is so simple that one man controls it from a central station. There is much other novel electrical equipment never before seen in any theater, taking advantage of the latest advances in radio and telephone development. This includes an electrical prompting system, enabling the prompter to "cue" the players from five different stations on the stage and in the auditorium. The director has telephone equipment, by which he can conduct his rehearsals from the fly gallery to the rear of the balcony.

Under the stage there is a large green-room for the use of the players not "working." A microphone-amplifier keeps the actors advised at all times of what is going on above, so there is no excuse for missing entrances. After the play the audience has the privilege of mingling with the actors for a social hour in the green-room. It connects directly with the auditorium. There is a kitchen attached for refreshments. Dressing rooms are large and complete in every detail. The scene docks are commodious, the wardrobe department with equipment for making costumes, drying fabrics and storing them, is another valuable feature. The shops have all modern machinery. Ample office facilities have been provided and there is a large room

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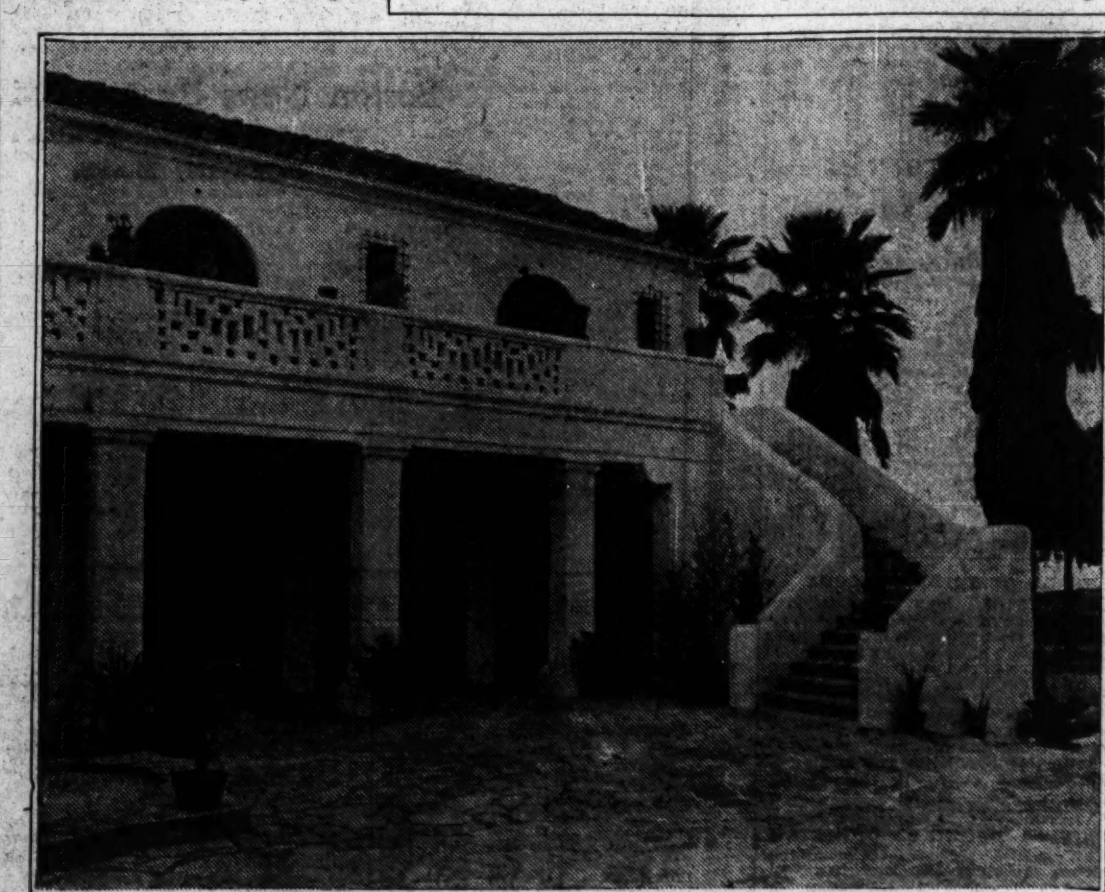
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Paintings Drawings

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for a dramatic library, which the Drama League will have charge of. So many are the interesting details of the new Pasadena Community Playhouse that all cannot be told in a single article. The chief architect was Elmer Grey. A. Dwight Gibbs was associated in the work, having charge of the interior design, assisted by E. J. Chesswright and A. S. Clark. Frank H. Sellers served as chairman of the building committee. When completed, the project will represent an investment of approximately \$350,000. Of this amount about \$200,000 has been raised among 1000 friends of the Community Playhouse in sums varying from \$5 to \$5000.

For the opening of the new playhouse, Gilmor Brown, producing di-



PATIO OF THE NEW PASADENA COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

rector and the man around whom the organization has been formed ever since its beginning in 1917, arranged an elaborate program. The most interesting feature was the prologue, which reviewed the 100 plays that have been put on in seven years. Eighty players, appropriately costumed, took part in this novel offering.

Followed "The Amethyst" by Victor Mayer, a new play selected from the fifty odd "ugly ducklings" offered for the occasion by members of the Dramatists' Guild of the Authors' League on invitation from the Pasadena Playhouse. Though it was faultlessly presented and well cast, "The Amethyst" hardly stood out in the otherwise brilliant surroundings, as the opening vehicle.

It was the old story of a struggling playwright who was trying to maintain his wife in luxury he could not afford. Seeing him with an actress in one of his plays, she jumps at an erroneous conclusion and leaves him. The last act finds the dramatist in Hollywood "pot-boiling" movies, where his wife admits she was all wrong. Happy ending. Leading parts were well played by Samuel S. Hinds, Margaret R. Clarke, Robert Looftbourrow and Louis Doane.

Henceforth, the Pasadenaans will put on two plays each month throughout the year in their new theater. "The Lady and the Lamp" has been selected for the second bill.

**"Drusilla With a Million"**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 25.—Capitol Theater, "Drusilla With a Million," a motion picture adapted from the novel by Elizabeth Cooper, directed by F. Harmon Weight.

Fortunately for the picture director with a fondness for the easiest way, there are audiences waiting, perhaps unconsciously, to welcome his wares in most sections where motion pictures are shown, to take what there is to be taken and to ask no questions. To such audiences "Drusilla With a Million" will provide a certain amount of merriment, a goodly supply of sentimental appeal, an

almost equal quantity of suspense, and a right happy ending. To these patrons of the movies, it will be a question of a "good time was had by all."

To the more questioning it will be at once apparent that a lot of the familiar dodges of the stage and screen for catching the easy laugh and tear are employed quite frankly and with little adroitness. To even more sensitive and demanding moviegoers, "Drusilla" will be either a bore or an affront, as per individual. These captious ones will find the whole story of the old lady from the workhouse suddenly transplanted to a millionaire's estate a preposterous and overdrawn fable. Most likely the balance lies somewhere in between these various viewpoints as to the real merits of "Drusilla" as entertainment pure and simple. There is little or no excuse for the many slips of directorial judgment, however, and the artificial veneer clumsily laid over long stretches of the picture.

R. F.

**A New Departure**  
"Der Orlow" marks a milestone, perhaps, in the development of the species: it is the first Viennese jazz operetta. While heretofore Vienna has been an exporting center for operettas, and America its chief market, it now happens for the first time that Viennese composers turn to America for new musical ideas and for a musical language which many believe to be the idiom of the future.

And while there may be some doubts as to the aesthetic qualities of a jazz band proper, the different varieties of the saxophone and the dynamic climax of the jazz percussion prove uniquely attractive when added to the established orchestra of strings and wind instruments.

Granchatiden makes a particularly clever use of the bass saxophone, moreover, in a duet in which the orchestra illustrates the awkward movements and noises of a bear. The "bear," and more particularly the Russian bear, is the symbol of the plot, which, as far as memory serves, is the first operetta in existence to tell the romantic story of an exiled Russian grand duke, and which is in turn thrilling melodrama and cheerful comedy.

Incidentally, has furnished not only the musical atmosphere of the piece but the local color of the story. The authors have the usual eccentric conception of America current with central European operetta librettists.

However, "Der Orlow," which centers round the celebrated Russian diamond of that name, is a clean, amusing play, and musically far beyond the average of what Viennese operetta has produced in recent years.

THE S.O.S. has recently been sent out for Viennese operetta by all those connected with its making and launching. All parties seem to agree that it is severely on the decline, and all are trying to find different reasons for the fact. The producers blame the high luxury tax (30 per cent of the receipts); the operetta authors are making the superabundance of operetta theaters and the competition of the new Berlin "school" of operettas responsible; and the public, best informed of all, explains its indifference toward operetta by the mediocre quality of contemporary production.

The fact is that Viennese operetta is in danger of outliving itself for the simple reason that it has become petrified and obsolete. Too long have

should be the very opposite of intellectualism in any form. This craving for ill-applied seriousness in operetta has drowned the fun of the thing, and has driven the public to light dramatic plays on one side and to the Berlin operettas on the other—which are nothing more than plain farces with a few interpolated song successes which have no logical connection with the action and plot of the play. These pieces are, for the most part, totally without value, but while they do not satisfy the appetite for musical nourishment nor for a tasteful dramatic action, they offer at least some superficial amusement for those who have long since tired of the time-worn grand opera imitation of the Viennese operetta type.

At this juncture, the new offering of the Theater an der Wein marks a very welcome deviation from the current routine. It is a comic opera entitled "Der Orlow," and is the work of Bruno Granichatiden, author of "The Rose Maid," which had a long run in New York a dozen years ago. In his endeavor to leave the trodden path and do something new in the field of operetta, Granichatiden very wisely attacks the problem from the musical end.

**A Viennese Jazz Operetta**  
By PAUL BECHERT  
Vienna, May 4. THE S.O.S. has recently been sent out for Viennese operetta by all those connected with its making and launching. All parties seem to agree that it is severely on the decline, and all are trying to find different reasons for the fact. The producers blame the high luxury tax (30 per cent of the receipts); the operetta authors are making the superabundance of operetta theaters and the competition of the new Berlin "school" of operettas responsible; and the public, best informed of all, explains its indifference toward operetta by the mediocre quality of contemporary production.

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THE S.O.S. has recently been sent out for Viennese operetta by all those connected with its making and launching. All parties seem to agree that it is severely on the decline, and all are trying to find different reasons for the fact. The producers blame the high luxury tax (30 per cent of the receipts); the operetta authors are making the superabundance of operetta theaters and the competition of the new Berlin "school" of operettas responsible; and the public, best informed of all, explains its indifference toward operetta by the mediocre quality of contemporary production.

The fact is that Viennese operetta is in danger of outliving itself for the simple reason that it has become petrified and obsolete. Too long have

should be the very opposite of intellectualism in any form. This craving for ill-applied seriousness in operetta has drowned the fun of the thing, and has driven the public to light dramatic plays on one side and to the Berlin operettas on the other—which are nothing more than plain farces with a few interpolated song successes which have no logical connection with the action and plot of the play. These pieces are, for the most part, totally without value, but while they do not satisfy the appetite for musical nourishment nor for a tasteful dramatic action, they offer at least some superficial amusement for those who have long since tired of the time-worn grand opera imitation of the Viennese operetta type.

At this juncture, the new offering of the Theater an der Wein marks a very welcome deviation from the current routine. It is a comic opera entitled "Der Orlow," and is the work of Bruno Granichatiden, author of "The Rose Maid," which had a long run in New York a dozen years ago. In his endeavor to leave the trodden path and do something new in the field of operetta, Granichatiden very wisely attacks the problem from the musical end.

However, "Der Orlow," which centers round the celebrated Russian diamond of that name, is a clean, amusing play, and musically far beyond the average of what Viennese operetta has produced in recent years.

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**Parisian Players in Brussels Theaters**  
Brussels, Belgium. Special Correspondence. PARISIAN artists like to come to Brussels when the theater season in Paris begins to slacken. The weeks following Easter witnessed a veritable invasion by French stage stars of the Brussels theaters. Mme. Ida Rubinstein, Mlle. Sorel, Mmes. Simone, M. Pierre Magner and even the Comédie Française Company recently appeared in the Belgian capital.

The Comédie Française instead of presenting Racine or Corneille, ventured to produce "L'Herodienne," the work of the contemporary Belgian poet Albert de Bois. This over-long drama in hexameters (evidently inspired by Racine's "Berenice") tells the story of a Jewish woman, whom the Emperor Titus loved, but whom the Roman Senate hated because of her political influence. The parting of Titus and Berenice fills the entire third act. Despite the lack of dramatic movement the performance was as excellent as it is to be expected from the Comédie Française. Madame Segond-Weber played the part of Berenice.

Mme. Ida Rubinstein received a wonderful welcome in Brussels. She brought her entire company, with her tasteful stage decorations with gorgeous costumes for herself, and with that strange, tense dramatized version, by M. Nozière, of Dosztoevsky's novel, "The Idiot." The play gripped the spectators somewhat in the same manner as the Grand Guignol plays. Mme. Rubinstein was discreet and convincingly tragic as Nastassia.

Cécile Sorel appeared in her familiar rôle of Cailhène in Molière's "Le Misanthrope." The actress who achieved the greatest success in Brussels was Mme. Simone, in her two great rôles: Mme. Sans-Gêne and L'Aiglon. For a week Brussels seemed pervaded with reminiscences of the Napoleonic era while Mme. Sans-Gêne and the Duke of Reichstadt furnished the topics for parlor discussions. Even theatergoers who remembered the eaglet of Sarah Bernhardt or the Mme. Sans-Gêne of Mme. Dussane, admitted that Mme. Simone nearly measured up to those great artists, although it must be admitted that the Brussels audiences applauded Mme. Simone's ardor, conviction and enthusiasm, more than her actual achievements. Her conception of Mme. Sans-Gêne, as a coquettish and attractive woman, for instance, was too novel to be generally accepted.

Will Morrisey's "Chatterbox" will open in Brooklyn next Monday night and have its New York premiere during the week following.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**  
Symphony Hall TONIGHT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 80 Agida Jacchia, Conductor  
Popular Programs  
Refreshments  
\$2.00—\$1.00 (no tax)  
Tomorrow ITALIAN Program  
Saturday HOLIDAY Program  
**COPLEY**  
Management R. B. OLIVER  
"R. U. A. MASON?"  
A Rapid-Fire Farce by Leo Dietrichstein  
Even. 8:20. Mat. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:30

**ST. JAMES** MATS. 3:15  
B. 8:20  
FAREWELL WEEK  
Boston Stock Company  
**THE SHOW SHOP**  
GLORIOUS, COLORFUL COMEDY  
TONIGHT—SPECIAL APPEARANCE  
OLIVE BLAKELEY AND JOHN COLLIER  
**SHUBERT—MAT. SAT.**  
One of the Biggest Musical Hits  
Ever Produced in America  
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S  
**ROSE-MARIE**  
WITH DESIRÉE ELLINGER  
Scats 5 Weeks in Advance

**BOSTON—Motion Pictures**  
**FENWAY NOW**  
"OLD HOME WEEK"  
"FLORENTINE NIGHT"  
"DOUGLAS MACLEAN"  
"INTRODUCE ME"  
**CHICAGO**  
WOODS THEATRE. NIGHTS AT 8:15  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:15  
Arthur Hammerstein presents "the biggest musical hit ever produced in America."  
**ROSE-MARIE**  
Company of 100  
Symphony Orchestra  
A. H. WOODS TUES. AT 8:15. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15  
CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH  
**IS ZAT SO?**  
A PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD PLODGE TO SEE.—Am. Lat., 2nd.

**Shubert**  
Great Northern  
MATS. WED. AND SAT.  
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT  
A REAL SENSATION—THE  
**STUDENT PRINCE**  
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls  
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 6:10

**BLACK AND WHITE TAXIS**  
Why Pay More? Please call the driver and we will give you a special rate.  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## Otway's "The Orphan" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, May 15. WITH Allan Wade as producer, the Phoenix Society recently revived Thomas Otway's "The Orphan." The cast:

Asacato.....Melville Cooper  
Castello.....John G. Hewitt  
Polydore.....Douglas Burbridge  
Brenno.....Mark Turner  
Paulino.....Ronald Kerr  
Cordello.....Peggy Livesey  
Chaplain.....A. Corney Grain  
Monimia.....Ray Lavin  
Serina.....Eileen Baidon  
Forella.....Eileen Baidon

In the autumn of 1920, the Phoenix Society gave, as their fourth production, Thomas Otway's tragedy, "Venice Preserved," and have now followed it with another equally famous play from the same hand, namely, "The Orphan." "Venice Preserved," the story of a conspiracy, was undoubtedly fathered to some extent by Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and for "The Orphan" Otway has again drawn from the same source of inspiration, including "Hamlet" and more particularly, "Romeo and Juliet," with the words and feelings of which the play is saturated throughout. Curiously enough, these unblushing verbal plagiarisms have given us a far more successful tragedy than might have been expected, for—just as Shaw in "Caesar and Cleopatra," when paying to Shakespeare the sincere flattery of imitation, achieved one of his most notable triumphs—so Otway, with "The Orphan," gives to us one of his most popular plays, a tragically intense piece of dramatic writing which held the stage from 1650, the date of its first appearance, well on into the nineteenth century, and caused, during that time, more tears to be shed over its ill-starred lovers than were given to Romeo and Juliet.

Shakespeare, however, was not Otway's only source of inspiration. He had a second, Racine, and into "The Orphan" he gets much of the great French tragedian's most insinuating quality, which is passion, tempered by tenderness. England has no more exquisitely tender dramatic poet than Otway, yet his is always an agonized tenderness, never lit by any gleam of Christian hope, nor often stiffened by stoical philosophy. In the headlong plunge of his characters into the abyss of "fate" he is Greek, but he lacks, almost wholly, the stately repose of the Greeks, their serenity, their power of occasional withdrawal into world of lyrical sweetness and of abstract beauty.

Otway, nevertheless, remains by

## AMUSEMENTS

**TOURING ATTRACTIONS**  
Stewart & French Present One of America's  
Believing Comedy Hits  
**THE SHOW-OFF**  
BY GEORGE KELLY  
Now Play the Far West

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK**  
ELTINGE THEATRE, 424 W. 57th St.  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30  
"THE FALL GUY"  
A New Comedy of New York Life  
CENTURY THEATRE, 340 W. 5th St.  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30  
"THE LOVE SONG"  
Chorus of 46th St. Theatre, W. 57th St.  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30  
"IS ZAT SO?"  
JOLSON'S 59th St. & 7th Ave. Even. 8:30  
The STUDENT PRINCE  
IN HEIDELBERG  
44th St. Theatre, W. 57th St. Even. 8:30  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30  
ALL STARS  
OILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S THE  
**M I K A D O**  
2ND YEAR—The Big Comedy Hit  
"THE SHOW-OFF"  
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. of Broadway, Even. 8:30  
ZIEGFELD COSMOPOLITAN  
THEATRE, 54th St. & Broadway, W. 57th St.  
MATS. THURS. & SATURDAY  
Leon Errol in Louie on 14th  
1st Bldg. Seats \$1 & 25. If Bought in Advance  
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, W. 48 St.  
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30  
"The Poor Nut"  
B. K. WHITE-ALBEN'S N. Y. Mats. Daily 2, 5, 8  
HIPPODROME  
KREITER'S PAGEANT OF 1000 ORCH. \$1  
WONDERS OF THE EAST  
One of the most thoroughly amusing comedies  
of year.—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.  
NOW AT HARRIS COR. 42d St. Even. 8:30  
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:30  
DR. A. L. LIBERTY Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH  
"LADY, BE GOOD"  
with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett  
300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW YORK—Motion Pictures**  
CAPITOL BROADWAY AT 61 STREET  
WITH A  
**DRUSILLA WITH A MILLION**  
"ROXY'S GANG IN VIENNA"  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA  
**RIVOLI** IS "OLD HOME WEEK"  
WITH LILA LEE  
RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA  
TONIGHT—STATE OF OHIO NIGHT  
Paramount Pictures  
**RIALTO** "ANY WOMAN"  
WITH ALICE TERRY  
A HENRY KING Production  
RIESENFELD'S CLASSICAL JAZZ

**To Our Readers**  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## AMUSEMENTS

## LEXINGTON, MASS.

## Pageant--Drama

## "Lexington"

Every Night Week of June 15-20  
Cast of 1500  
Chorus—Band—Orchestra  
Amphitheatre, Lexington, Mass.  
10,000 Chairs  
General Ticket Sale Opens May 25  
at S. S. PIERCE CO.'S Three Stores

## AMUSEMENTS

**Rotary International**  
A World Fellowship of Business and Professional Men  
Representatives of two thousand Rotary Clubs, from twenty-nine countries, will gather in Cleveland, Ohio, June 15-19.

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**Advertising**

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## Announce

that their offices are now located in larger quarters on the First Floor of the

**Boston News Bureau Building**  
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C. W. BARRON, *President*

8, 1925.

**STOCKS**      **BIG APRIL SURPLUS**      *First Mortgage R*  
**FOR NEW HAVEN ROAD**      Plan, now,

|      | Low | May 22 | May 27 |
|------|-----|--------|--------|
| 12%  | 12% | 12%    |        |
| 19   | 19  | 19     |        |
| 3%   | 3%  | 3%     |        |
| 138% | 129 | 138%   |        |
| 38%  | 38% | 38%    |        |
| 70%  | 70% | 70%    |        |
| 38%  | 38% | 38%    |        |

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1%     | 1%     | 5%     |
| 10%    | 10%    | 10%    |
| 106    | 106    | 106    |
| 79     | 80     | 79     |
| 98     | 98     | 97 1/2 |
| 17     | 17 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| 17     | 17     | 17     |
| 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |

It is worth noting that in 1966 New Haven earned a surplus, after charges, of \$6,558,379, equal to \$8.11 on \$34,524,219 stock then outstanding. In 1910 it earned \$6,703,052 surplus, or \$8.38 on \$80,000,000 stock. This, however, was produced from gross earnings.

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 34     | 34     |        |
| 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| 42     | 42     | 42     |
| 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| 29     | 29     | 29     |
| 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| 67     | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| 13     | 13     | 12 1/2 |

|     |      |      |
|-----|------|------|
| 19% | 19%  | 20%  |
| 131 | 131% | 150% |
| 85  | 85   |      |
| 1   | 1%   | 1%   |
| 6%  | 6%   |      |
| 11% | 11%  | 11%  |
| 26  | 26   |      |
| 1%  | 1%   |      |
| 64% | 64%  | 64   |

With surplus after charges of \$1-766,391 in the first four months of 1925 it would be no surprise if the surplus for this year approximated that of 1906. This would equal over \$4 a share on the increased stock now outstanding. The continuation of New

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 34% | 34% | 34% |
| 24% | 25  | 25  |
| 51  | 51  | ..  |
| 104 | 105 | ..  |
| 58  | 58  | 58  |
| 107 | 107 | 11% |
| 41% | 41% | ..  |
| 12% | 12% | ..  |

Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd.

The scheme is still under consideration by the Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd. shareholders who, however, are expected to agree, as the company has a 2½ per cent cumulative preference.

|     |     |     |                                 |
|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 37  | 17  | 17% | for the ordinary shareholders   |
| 33  | 34  | 34  | paid 8 per cent.                |
| 45½ | 46  | 46% | The Old Cake Company            |
| 73  | 73  | 73% | limited amounts to £100,000     |
| 15  | 15  | 15  | Lever's have £48,000, 0/0       |
| 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | capital, with organization      |
| 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | for obtaining the raw materials |
| 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | for conveying it to the market  |

|        |         |        |         |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 100%   | 103 1/4 | 100%   | 103 1/4 |
| 100%   | 103 1/4 | 100%   | 103 1/4 |
| 100%   | 103 1/4 | 100%   | 103 1/4 |
| 67 1/2 | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2  |

|    |      |     |      |   |  |
|----|------|-----|------|---|--|
| 50 | High | Low | Last | Stromberg Cartridge Co. declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 dividend payable July 1 to stockholders of record on June 15. | DETROIT, May 28—   |
| 44 | .43  | .43 | .43  | Orpheum Circuit declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15. | 975 makes of automobiles placed on the market. "The automobile industry first began," Jewett, speaking before the Taylor Society |
| 28 | .27  | .27 | .27  | St. Louis Southwestern declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 preferred divi-  | Mich. "At the New  |
| 18 | .18  | .18 | .18  |   |  |
| 54 | .54  | .54 | .54  |   |  |
| 34 | .34  | .34 | .34  |   |  |
| 27 | .27  | .27 | .27  |   |  |

Standard Plate Glass declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on 1% per cent prior preferred and 1% per cent on 1% per cent cumulative preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

A back dividend of 1 per cent has been

|     |     |     |  |   |
|-----|-----|-----|--|---|
| 21% | 2%  | 2%  | declared on the preferred stock of Interstate Iron & Steel Company, payable July 15 to holders of record July 6. | "American manufacturers of our enormous home consumption of efficient manufacturing machinery must not only control the industry in the world." |
| .10 | .10 | .10 | New Jersey Zinc Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 20.    | "As other countries grow richer, we grow poorer."   |
| 18% | 1%  | 1%  | Great Western Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends   | growing wealthier, denude the better roads, foreign countries   |
| .06 | .06 | .06 |  |   |
| 24% | 24% | 24% |  |   |
| 5%  | 5%  | 5%  |  |   |
| .24 | .20 | .23 |  |   |
| .67 | .67 | .67 |  |   |

**STATEMENT**  
principal items  
of Bank of  
are as follows:  
May 29 '24  
\$990 542,500.00  
990 232,200.00

|                |                          |                    |                        |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 7,905,196,000  | quarterly dividends of   | per cent on        | NEW YORK, May 25       |
| 39,558,200,000 | the common and 14        | per cent on        | of Rogers Brown & C    |
| 1,240,600,000  | preferred payable July 1 | to stock of record | others two of the la   |
| 22,700,000,000 | June 5.                  |                    | ton, pig iron, ore and |
| %              |                          |                    | east into a new com    |
| 6%             |                          |                    | as Rogers Brown & C    |

Rock Island Railway declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent on its two classes of preferred respectively, payable June 30 to stock of record June 5.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The stockholders of Rogers Brown & Company, two of the largest iron and ore exporters in the east, into a new company, the Rogers Brown & Company, Inc., will go into effect on June 1. The stockholders of the two firms, Rogers Brown & Company and Rogers Brown & Company, Inc., will go into effect on June 1.

1925, was \$5.99, or \$3.94 a share after preferred with \$4.20, the common in 1924. April after tax and \$1,322,000 in

**PASSED**  
—Consolidation of regular quarterly stock due at this action because of Net Income rest but before

|               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
| tion for four | each on the common and preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 5. | tion of Fordson tractors River Rouge plant. |
|---------------|---|---|



Candy  
"From Sherry's"

*Means More*

No matter on what occasion you offer a box of Chocolates and Bon Bons you have expressed real sentiment when it is one of the beautiful gift boxes "from Sherry's."

The name "Louis Sherry" is not held

lightly by those who appreciate friendly courtesies.

She will consider your choice as an unspoken compliment. Any of the Sherry Shops will serve you if you stop in, wire or write.

*Louis Sherry*

300 PARK AVENUE  
FIFTH AVENUE at 18th STREET  
and in  
THE WALDON ASTORIA  
NEW YORK

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*We Offer for Sale*  
**Choice 8% Shares**

Secured by first mortgage on houses worth three times the amount of the loan. Two per cent quarterly dividend paid on the loan. Demand no time.

\$100.00 - \$500.00 - \$1,000.00, certificates of participation shall be issued, subject to either of two persons or to two persons jointly, as desired.  
 For information, which will be cheerfully given,

**LAKELAND BUILDING  
 & LOAN ASSOCIATION**  
 LAKELAND, FLORIDA  
*8% Interest; 100% Security*

**Public Service Corporation  
 of New Jersey**

Dividend No. 12 on Common Stock  
 Dividend No. 24 on 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividend No. 12 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the Common Stock, at the rate of 7% per annum on the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock, at the rate of 7% per share; and \$1.25 per share on the non-cumulative 7% Preferred Stock.

30,192,515 Dividends are payable June 1, 1925, to July 1, 1925, to the holders of record.

T. W. Van Middlewoud, Treasurer

**Merchandise in Transit  
Insurance**

**JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.**  
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.  
New York Office, 115 Broadway

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**HINCKLEY & WOODS  
INSURANCE  
40 BROAD ST.  
BOSTON**

FIRE  
LIAB.  
ITY, AUTO-  
MOBILE, BUR-  
GLARY AND EVERY  
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-  
ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.  
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1888

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*Selected First Mortgage  
Loans*

**KIMBALL COMPANY**

Box 1234, GLENDALE, CALIF.

A contract for one year at \$145.00  
as been let by the Post Office with

New York Central Railroad is handling incoming foreign mails from New York. The railroad mail boat, which carries the mails to Seattle, and hastes to a dock at Second Street, North River, whence it is carried to the railroad station and is often on its way before the liner which brought the message has reached its dock. The average time from liner's departure aboard a railroad train is about two hours.

The New York City mailboat, too, is a resident, carries 6000 sacks of mail. It received a load in one hour and six minutes from the Berengia on May 1. The heaviest load of mail ever brought into port was on the Aquitania, during Christmas was 1934, with 11,000 sacks, requiring 200 mailboats, to assist the President.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna E. Clark, New York City  
Elizabeth M. Bruen, London, Eng.  
Miss A. F. Jenkins, Shenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. Victoria Coyle, Cincinnati, O.  
Joseph J. Coye, Cincinnati, O.  
Frank W. Gale, San Francisco, Calif.  
Mrs. Sphil C. Ballard, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Spencer Phillips, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Percy P. Phillips, Montclair, N. J.  
Mr. Louis M. Fazio, Palmdale, Calif.  
Mrs. C. M. May, Palo Alto, Calif.  
D. A. Cooper, Orlando, Fla.  
W. R. Link, Orlando, Calif.  
Miss Sybil Robertson, Wheeling, W. Va.  
M. C. White, Waco, Tex.  
Springfield, Mass.  
Gay Parkhurst Estes, New York City  
Rozanne C. Hampton, New York City  
G. H. Nordlie, Los Angeles  
Gertrude S. Rogers, Gloversville, N. Y.  
Bella B. Fenton, Gloversville, N. Y.  
Mrs. John E. Ring, Gloversville, N. Y.  
Mrs. Francis R. Ryfe, New York City  
Mrs. Annie V. Morrison, Carlsbad, Cal.  
Mrs. Loma E. Goodrich, Syracuse, N. Y.  
E. Russell Prescott, Boston, Mass.







# ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)  
**Accept No Substitutes**  
Insist on  
**COBACCO BREAD**  
CORTLAND BAKING CO.  
12-14 Court Street

THIS store appreciates its customer—friends. They have helped us to do things that would not have been possible without their support. We want to retain your confidence in us.  
M. W. GILES  
Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear

**Elmira**  
**Fine Home-Made Candy Ice Cream and Lunches**  
We will mail you, postpaid, one of the finest boxes of candy you ever had for \$1.00.  
CRAYTON'S CANDY SHOP  
110 N. Main Street, Elmira, N. Y.

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for Men Who Know  
BURTS INC.  
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When in Elmira visit  
**TEPPER BROTHERS**  
One of Elmira's Foremost  
Department Stores  
Quality merchandise! Lower Prices!

The Gorton Company  
107 E. WATER STREET  
Elmira New York's Quality  
Woman's Shop

The Second National Bank  
of Elmira, New York  
The Largest National Bank in the  
Southern Tier solicits your business  
on its record.

**The French Shop**  
Coats Gowns  
Millinery  
Original models and copies Imported  
Necklaces, Bracelets, Chokers, Ear-  
rings and Scarfs.  
163 State St. Langwell Hotel Bldg.  
JOHN P. MARX, Prop. Phone 5855  
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Automotive Electric and Speedometer  
Service  
258 State St. Elmira, N. Y.

**THE BARNARD BAKESHOPS, INC.**  
Quality Bakers  
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THE CORNISH SHOP  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
Models from  
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## EDITORIALS

"French Fall Back to New Battle Line"—  
Headline in yesterday's New York Times.

A Lesson  
for  
Geneva

Sounds like an echo of the newspaper bulletins of 1916, doesn't it? How strange and inexplicable it is that after those four years of human agony, in which the very foundations of civilized society were profoundly shaken, mankind should be turning again to the machine gun, bombs from the sky above, and lethal gas as the only arguments by which differences between peoples can be adjusted!

The Spaniards first, and now the French in Morocco, confront only semicivilized foes whom half a century ago they would have regarded with derision as untrained in war and ill-equipped for battle. But the so-called civilized peoples of the world cannot go through a four years' orgy of hatred and bloodshed without teaching barbarians the more efficient methods of slaughter. And indeed the barbarians in no trifling numbers were invited to join in the combat. It is little wonder that, after fighting for years in a quarrel which was no concern of theirs, they should take up arms in their own behalf.

There is every reason, too, for the belief that the Rifians, and other tribes confronting the French and Spanish forces, are not dependent upon leaders of their own race. The World War bred the professional soldier whose sword and talents are at the command of the highest bidder, just as it enriched and strengthened the munitions manufacturers whose agents at Geneva are too plainly bringing dissension and apparent impotence into the councils of those who are there gathered for the purpose of limiting the distribution of implements of war.

How long will human intelligence permit the war mania to persist? This conflict in Morocco, bad as it is, is of comparatively slight importance since the conflagration can be localized, without prospect of spreading to Europe—unless France and Spain, now arrayed against a common enemy, should come to blows themselves. But should a similar blaze break out in the Balkans, Europe could scarcely escape scorching.

The immediate lesson taught by the war in Morocco is that, if the Rifian tribesmen had been unable to purchase arms from dealers under the authority of more civilized governments, the war would have ended promptly. The object lesson ought to stimulate action at Geneva, but thus far has not. Perhaps after the delegates from the United States have succeeded in getting all reference to the League of Nations cut out of the official documents of the conference, they may be able to give some attention to the task of withholding arms and munitions of war from peoples intent upon putting the peace of the world in jeopardy.

Recent decisions by the United States courts, holding that public utility corporations are entitled to charge rates that will give them an assured return of 8 per cent on their invested capital and the value of their plant, have provoked a widespread consideration of the probable future course of interest rates in general. The marked decline in these rates from the peak reached about five years ago, as shown specifically by the higher prices paid for government and other bonds, has been regarded in some quarters as a distinct advantage to industry and commerce, and many associated therewith have looked forward to an era of low interest charges as a concomitant of continued prosperity.

For a time the extraordinary demands of foreign countries for loans has operated to prevent the further decline in interest rates that was predicted, but with the economic and financial rehabilitation of all the chief industrial nations they must soon be able to supply their own capital, and even have some to spare for foreign investment. Lacking the outlet for American surplus capital now afforded by international loans, it would seem that the constant accumulation of funds by the industrious and prosperous people of the United States must have the effect at least of preventing a return to high interest rates.

From the viewpoint of the borrower, who wishes to procure capital at the lowest possible rate, the present abundance of loanable funds is highly desirable. The lender, on the other hand, is always seeking for as high interest as is consistent with safety, and resents any attempt by public authorities to interfere with what he regards as a fair return on his loan or investment. In arriving at the arbitrary figure of 8 per cent as the reasonable earnings of a corporation deriving its existence and powers from some grant of municipal or state governments, the courts were presumably guided by knowledge of the earnings of other industrial concerns having no relations to governmental activities or control.

If capital in wholly private industry can earn 8 per cent or more, it seems logical that public utilities should be allowed to earn the rate fixed by the court. As against this view, it is urged by those representing the public that, with the enormously increased accumulation of capital that is annually going on, there must in the near future be a scaling down of dividends somewhat in proportion to the decline in interest rates. Past experience has shown that, whenever any particular industry has displayed great earning powers, idle capital seeking investment soon brings new competition, that for a time, at least, reduces profits.

While this application of the law of supply and demand may not cover the case of public utilities, in which there is a monopoly of some necessary service, the fact that immense sums of money are being loaned at rates much below that fixed as a minimum return will doubtless be used as a basis for an attempt to secure a further readjustment of the relations between the utility corporations and the public.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Robert von Moschzisker, in an address at the Cornell Law School in Ithaca, N. Y., recently, expressed his opinion that "too many proposed amendments to the Constitution point to an undesirable centralization of power in Washington." From such a source, it will be agreed, an observation of this character is entitled to thoughtful consideration. He expresses the conclusion that if many of these proposed amendments are to be regarded seriously, the American people are drifting away from "the original purpose of the Constitution."

The learned jurist took as his subject "Dangers in Disregarding Fundamentals When Amending the Federal Constitution." Now it is easy to see that much might be said in discussing a subject of this nature. But it would be agreed at the outset that the proposition stated is axiomatic. There are dangers in disregarding fundamentals, whether in amending the Constitution, in enacting statutory laws, or in administering any statutory provision or legal code. But are the asserted dangers which the speaker pointed out real or present dangers? It would hardly be agreed that a movement to strengthen the Constitution, to make it expressive of a higher sense of justice, to build new and substantial superstructures upon a foundation which has been tested and found to be sound and enduring, is indicative of a purpose or tendency to drift away from the Constitution. It would be more reassuring to be told, by such an authority as the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, for instance, that the great foundational document which he and every other true American regards so solicitously and seeks so zealously to safeguard, is broad enough and comprehensive enough to lend itself to the needs of an expanding and progressive nation.

It would be interesting to be told by those who frequently express their apprehension because of this tendency of which they complain, just which of the nineteen amendments that have been made to the Constitution since its initial adoption and ratification have indicated a dangerous tendency to drift away from the fundamental law. Those who have believed it to be their duty to sound these warnings have been more numerous and more insistent since the adoption of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth amendments than in the past. It can hardly be argued, it must be admitted, that the adoption of the amendment extending the right of suffrage to the women of the United States has tended to increase or centralize federal authority. It is, on the other hand, a liberal and progressive step in the direction of democracy, the fundamental upon which the Constitution itself is founded.

Neither can it be convincingly asserted that the decision, proclaimed in the Eighteenth Amendment, to empower the Federal Government to co-operate with state and local authority in suppressing and prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages, was a dangerous step away from the fundamental basis of government. A great majority of the communities and many of the states had, before this amendment was adopted, outlawed the liquor traffic, or had enacted laws with that purpose in view. It was to express national, rather than sectional or individual disapproval of the evil, that the states elected to impose upon the national Government the duty of sharing in its suppression.

The tendencies of the people who comprise a democratic government can be rightly and correctly judged only by their acts. The people of the United States have seldom been convicted of having moved rashly or by other than deliberate impulse. They are as quick to reject an unsound or undemocratic proposal as they are prone to adhere to and support those movements which are expressive of true growth and development and a clearer realization of the duties and privileges of a self-governing nation. They accord to the founders of the Republic and the framers of the Constitution, unreservedly, full credit for their wisdom and foresightedness. But they have a right to believe, and to realize, that this wisdom did not pass with the sealing of this great compact. It was declared in that earlier period, and it is as true now as then, that the right of self-government is inherent and inalienable.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, did a good day's work for international conciliation in a recent series of lectures at Cambridge University on the relations of Canada and the United States. In an address on "The Determination of the Boundaries," he dwelt particularly on the success of the International Joint Commission. Considering the immense value of the commission to both countries, and as a working model which should be studied by other countries, it is remarkable how little public reference there is made to the commission's work.

The many problems along the international boundary line between the Dominion and the United States, especially relating to rivers and lakes which are the common heritage of the people on both sides of the line, led to the appointment of a permanent court twelve years ago. The International Joint Commission consists of three members from Canada and three from the United States. When sessions are held in Canada, one of the Canadian commissioners presides; when in the United States, one of the commissioners appointed by the federal Administration at Washington is chairman. Since it began functioning as an international court in 1913, twenty-five decisions have been rendered. In every case the decision has been unanimous.

It is surprising, as Sir Robert Falconer said at Cambridge University, that such a commission, as unique as it has been successful in its procedure, has attracted so little attention, either at home or abroad. The former Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hughes, did make commendable reference to it in an address

Safeguards  
to the  
Constitution

before the Canadian Bar Association in 1923. But Mr. Hughes, at the same time, rather conveyed the impression that the commission lacked authority or status. He favored the appointment of "a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both the United States and Canada, to which automatically there could be referred, for examination and report as to the facts, questions arising as to the bearing of action by either government upon the interests of the other, to the end that each, reasonably protecting its own interests, would be so advised that it would avoid action inflicting unnecessary injury upon its neighbor."

All this could apparently be done under the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which established the International Joint Commission. Practically all that is necessary is to encourage public confidence. More appreciative public references from national leaders, such as Sir Robert Falconer's recent address, would help much to raise the status of the commission.

In completing her bronze bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Miss Brenda Putnam, her niece, has done more than just model a "remarkable likeness of her famous aunt, the American writer whose book has been read by countless thousands in all sections of the world. She has done more, too, than merely make a bust for the Immortals in the Hall of Fame in New York University. For she has recalled to thought at this time, and enduringly established in permanent memorial, the epoch-making struggle which culminated in the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, and in the placing of America upon a higher plane of consciousness than had been possible before.

It is said by those in a position to know, that this bust is an unusually good likeness, that it portrays the features of her subject with a remarkable degree of exactness, and that Miss Putnam has been peculiarly successful in reproducing just those characteristics which recall to her friends and relatives Mrs. Stowe as they remember her. So much the better; but more important still is the fact that in depicting in bronze the lineaments of her distinguished aunt, Miss Putnam has engrained features which represent more the spirit of that advancing age. For Mrs. Stowe, as the author of a work which probably aroused at the time of its production a greater storm of criticism, and won more plaudits, than any other book, really represents a type more than an individual. It is true, of course, that it was she who served as the channel for the exposure of the cruelties of the slavery system in the southlands of America. But she did so, and could do so, only because the age was ready for the exposure.

As one glances over the pages of history, the fact is constantly impressed that, when the time is ripe for a great religious teacher, novelist, physical scientist, or whoever else it may be, at the right moment that individual arises. So it was with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe did a great work for the Nation and the world, and she has been fittingly memorialized and adequately represented that future generations may appreciate to the full her mission to mankind.

## Editorial Notes

"Think of what the Empire would be tomorrow," said Sir William Joynton-Hicks, British Home Secretary, in an address before the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London. "If in every home there was a copy of the Bible that was read, studied, and loved by every member of the family," "it would be a different Empire," he declared. "It would be a different world." He referred to a distinguished predecessor of his in the office of Home Secretary, then Mr. Asquith, who once said, "The common possession of the English Bible is a symbol and a safeguard of unity among English-speaking people." And he added that such a statement was doubly true today. If they wanted a united people for the common good, they must work together "on the foundation of the truths and principles laid down in the Bible." But it was not much use having the Bible, he explained, unless it was read, and not only studied but lived. Such sentiments need no comment. They are of world-wide import and carry their own weight of authority.

Mass production methods with a vengeance were the subject of a "demonstration," recently staged at Nottingham, Eng., in connection with a building system devised by the chairman of the housing committee of the Nottingham Corporation. This "demonstration" consisted of the erection of two houses of the bungalow type, with a steel framework filled in with concrete slabs, the interior walls being composed of plaster slabs. The houses were quite complete in their arrangement and appointments, and exclusive of foundations, which were of concrete, were erected entirely with unskilled labor in eleven working days. The houses are said to be substantially cheaper than brick houses, while their external appearance is described as extremely pleasing. Pretty soon, we may expect to be ordering our dwelling places by the gallon, and all the waiting necessary may be the time needed for the liquid to harden.

Proofreaders on a newspaper catch countless mistakes, but occasionally even they allow errors to slip past their vigilant eyes. These are sometimes insignificant, sometimes serious, sometimes of a nature to point a lesson not intended by the writer of the article (as when the former capital of Russia was referred to as "Retrograd"), and sometimes funny enough to find place in a comic journal. Do you blame the readers of a certain publication for smiling behind their hands, when a correction of the words "the captain of DEFECTIVES of the police force," was published in a subsequent issue as, "the captain of the detectives of the police FORCE."

Recalling  
"Uncle  
Tom's  
Cabin"

## An Editor Who Becomes a College President

When Glenn Frank, who has recently accepted the presidency of Wisconsin University, lays down his pen and yields his chair as an editor, he will carry with him to his new field of activity what may be catalogued as perhaps a clearer and keener appreciation and appraisal of the public thought than is gained, for instance, by college executives who have not enjoyed his opportunities for contact with activities not directly connected with educational institutions.

Those who direct the policies of representative magazines or newspapers gain an intimate back-stage view, as it were, of much that is going on in the public thought. Not all the knowledge thus gained is displayed in print. Its exploitation would not always be helpful. No good end would be served thereby. But one who gains, through experience and direct contact, an appreciation of these varying phases of thought and opinion, is admittedly better equipped to analyze them and to classify and segregate that which is constructive and helpful, than are those who, no matter how conscientiously and studiously, seek to adapt theoretical knowledge to the solution of perplexing human problems.

Upon the occasion of the meeting, in January of this year, of the American Association of Newspaper Editors, in New York, Mr. Frank, upon invitation, discussed before the editors and publishers assembled, and under took to analyze, as he expressed it, "the mind of the man who buys the newspaper." His effort was to present to those who are responsible for the production of newspapers, from his own observation and study, the attitude of mind of the average reader, and particularly the average American reader.

As a general proposition, and one upon which his remarks were based, he assumed the premise that "the man who buys the paper is more intelligent than the low-brow journalist assumes, and less informed than the high-brow journalist assumes." He quoted, apparently with approval, the observation, attributed to William Hazlitt, that it is always safe to assume anew each morning the world's ignorance. This he supplemented with the somewhat candid admission that the plain fact is that "very few of us know very much accurately, and in detail about anything."

Referring more specifically to what he denominated as "low-brow" journalism, Mr. Frank said that its outstanding sin is its habitual tendency to underestimate the intelligence of the average reader. His offense, as he sees it, is in its assumption that the American mind may be tickled, but must not be challenged. How would he correct this? Let him tell us in his own words:

I think perhaps it might be a good thing if every editor in America were sentenced to a term of enforced labor for at least two months every year on a lecture tour that would compel him to face all sorts of audiences, ranging from eager farmhands at Chautauque, tent, to ardent trade-unionists in Pittsburgh, to ambitious business men in a Rotary Club in Buffalo, on up—or down—to audiences of satisfied respectability in Union League clubs.

After such an experience he believes no editor could come back to his desk without being convinced that there is a genuine mental hunger in America that reaches all the way from Main Street to Wall Street, a real hunger for a real consideration of real things, "provided only the intellect in question recognizes the obligation to be intelligible."

But this more or less unbiased analyst does not lay all the blame at the door of the editor who under-

estimates the intelligence of his readers. He finds, especially among the weekly and monthly publications, a tendency, perhaps quite as dangerous, to overestimate the intelligence of the readers. He admits the possibility, and even the probability, that there is, in the columns of what he calls the "high-brow" journals, much which "multiplied thousands of Americans would eagerly read provided they could read it without having to surround themselves in the process with a dictionary, an encyclopedia, a lexicon to periodical literature, and a corps of specialists in science, art, history, music and philosophy."

So the conclusion was reached by the speaker that the ideal editor—if one should ever appear on this planet—if he should find it necessary to exaggerate a bit, would overestimate the intelligence of his readers and underestimate the information of his readers.

Mr. Frank surmises that by such a combination the editor would "strike a divine and effective average." He admits a resort to mild exaggeration when he offers this supposititious solution of the problem he presents:

I suspect that if American journalism is ever to realize its utmost social effectiveness, its articles, its editorials, will ultimately have to be written as if they were to be read by men and women who had that morning been dropped from Mars, able to read the English language, but with minds in virgin ignorance of the facts and facts with which the editorials and the articles deal; that is, I have a feeling that in an ideal journalism, its articles, and its editorials, would invariably carry their own burden, and to do that effectively within the space of an article or an editorial is, of course, a challenge to very high journalistic technique.

The need for this closer contact between those who write and those who read is as necessary as it is admitted to be desirable. A crystallization of public opinion is never desirable. It is behind such a state of thought and conviction that the "ultras" of politics and society barricade themselves. Mr. Frank says that today the United States is a country which is packed off behind barricaded frontiers that are labeled "conservatism" and "liberalism" and "radicalism." There isn't enough "inter-state commerce of mind across these frontiers that separate these various temperaments and varying points of view; there isn't enough visiting across these intellectual frontiers, and I suggest that in order to get that cross-fertilization of minds, that helpfulness that comes from a conflict between divergent points of view, the ordinary American reader should not have to buy three newspapers or three magazines."

There is a literature of hope, as the speaker denominated it, which, if offered and read, will do much toward overcoming narrow prejudices, alloy and dissipate the false fears which breed hostility at every turn, and go far in solving problems which have long been regarded as perplexing or insoluble. It is not to be found in the scrap heaps of sordid sensationalism, nor in a journalism that caters for profit to viciousness and ignorance.

There is always the true and the constructive, the creative and the helpful. Mr. Frank observes, "The newspaper is not a literature of prophecy of a good time coming, but one representing the composite effort of those who, as the speaker observes, 'go into our laboratories and our philosophers' closets and find the really new and creative out of old ideas upon which the future mission is inevitably depend and then meet the challenge of making those now dull ideas legitimately sensational and readable.'"

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

May 28.—The meeting between Benito Mussolini and Gabriele d'Annunzio continued to attract great attention. All the newspapers regard it as the most important political event of the day. Special correspondents describe the meeting of the poet and the Premier as most cordial. Signor d'Annunzio, who embraced Signor Mussolini on his arrival, had given the strictest orders that nobody should enter the villa. Hundreds of Fascists who came to Gardone from near-by cities were not allowed to greet their leader. Well-informed quarters state that the political results of the meeting will not be immediate, but Signor d'Annunzio will be asked to help the Government to pacify the Nation.

Italians have at last begun to realize that there are many important problems, other than those referring to their own international situation, worthy of study and consideration. For the past six months the question of the day, and the only question, has been the attitude of the Opposition Bloc toward the Government; all others seemed to be nonexistent in the eyes of the Italian public. This question has been dealt with very fully, almost daily, in interminably long leading articles in the principal newspapers, but it is strange to note that the press has not contributed in the least to its solution, and the result is that Italians are today exactly in the same position as they were six months ago. Recent events in Bulgaria, the danger of complications in the Balkans, the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as president of the German Reich, the activity of Communists in several European countries, the adoption of the gold standard in Great Britain have awakened interest in Italy, and all these problems now attract great attention in the local press.

The restoration of the lira to a gold basis is perhaps what is most discussed in Italy at the present moment. There are many difficulties that must be faced and solved before a stabilization of the Italian lira to its nominal gold value can be effected. In this respect it is well to note an article which appeared lately in the *Corriere della Sera* from its financial editor, Senator Luigi Einaudi. Italy's floating indebtedness abroad, writes Senator Einaudi, amounts to about 10,000,000 lire, four-fifths of which represent holdings of Italian Treasury bonds and rentes of the kingdom by Italians resident abroad or foreigners, who are keeping these securities in the hope of an early rise of the value of the lira. The return of the gold standard, it is pointed out, would lead to a rush to realize on these securities, and the effect would naturally be very dangerous. On the other hand, it is calculated that about 2,000,000,000 of foreign currency and securities are held by Italians, who are not converting them into lire lest a further decline in the value of the paper money should come. The remedy suggested by Senator Einaudi, to obviate, in the case of a return to the gold standard, the danger of undue pressure of the gold reserves, is to issue treasury bonds at 8 per cent, and to allow, at the same time, the price of the State securities to fall a point when the yield will be just 6 per cent. In this way, concludes Senator Einaudi, it will be possible for the lira to become sufficiently attractive as a medium of investment.

The approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's accession to the throne has aroused an intense feeling among all Italians who are anxious to demonstrate their loyalty to their Monarch who has been ruling the Italian nation for a quarter of a century. The event will be celebrated with great pomp on June 7, the Festival of the Constitution, which is a national holiday for Italy. Committees have been formed in all the principal centers of the kingdom to organize festivities, and Rome will witness a procession of the syndics of all the Italian communes, with the banners of each municipality, who will march to the Quirinal Palace, the King's residence, to pay homage to the Sovereign.

It is believed that in the coming summer the Italian Prime Minister will move from Palazzo Chigi to Villa d'Este in Tivoli, accompanied by his secretaries and the high officials of the Premier's Department, the Foreign, Home and War Offices. This will be quite an innovation in Italian public life, for since Rome was chosen as the capital of the kingdom, all State business has been transacted from here, and on no occasion was the official residence of the Premier or any other cabinet minister moved to any other place in Italy. Considering the short distance between Rome and Tivoli the change will not affect Rome considerably, but it will be somewhat inconvenient for ambassadors and other foreign representatives to go frequently to Tivoli, especially in the summer time, unless Tivoli is turned into another San Sebastian, in which case all the ambassadors will also settle in the small town during the summer. For the moment, however, Tivoli does not offer all the

comforts for summer residence, although in course of time she may become a rival to the fashionable Spanish town.

The season in Rome is now over, and while the city remains very crowded with visitors, the big palaces are closing their doors and the aristocracy is leaving for the mountains and the sea. The season has not been a very brilliant one this year, there have been few receptions in the Quirinal Palace, nor has Rome been visited by royalties or other personages of high rank. All entertainments took place in the large hotels, alternated as usual by dances, charity concerts, and receptions. The attractions which Rome once offered are slowly drying out, and the town misses that splendor and show for which the town was once famous.

In recent excavations at Ostia the remains of the offices of the old Roman navigation companies have been found with the lists of the ports of anchorage for their galleys. It is interesting to note that today the same sort of call are used, as were used by the ancient Romans, except in such places as at Ostia, which have been destroyed or ruined through the centuries. In the Temple of Neptune, near the seaport a mosaic of a world atlas is also to be found traced with navigation routes which corroborate the view that the Romans followed exactly the same routes used nowadays.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and is not under any obligation to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Europe and Prohibition in America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Few Americans probably realize how closely the rest of the world is watching American prohibition—and particularly the European countries. As far as the latter are concerned, the public opinion of Europe is divided into two distinctly different ways: First, through the great bulk of the European daily press, that is largely describing prohibition in the United States as an "impossible, monstrous and fallacious experiment," which Europe are concerned with repeating; and secondly, through the press and the speakers of the temperance movement, who are describing American prohibition in brighter colors and expressing the sincere hope for Europe's "going dry" soon.

Between these two opposing views come the facts of the statisticians and the representations of European governments who have traveled in America with the view to obtaining unprejudiced and uncolored information about the effects of prohibition and placing this information at the disposal of their governments' commissions, that are making a deliberate and dispassionate study of conditions in those countries, under either total or partial prohibition.

The prohibition sentiment unquestionably emanated from the United States. Up till the adoption of state prohibition here, prohibition was entirely unknown in Europe. It is only in quite recent years that prohibition has come into the foreground also in Europe. The prohibition sentiment is strongest in the Scandinavian countries. Finland is nominally a dry country, and Iceland used to be dry, until she felt herself forced by Spain, her chief customer of codfish, to abandon her prohibition law so that Spanish vessels might again go into Iceland. Norway has prohibited distilled liquors, and Sweden possesses a system—the Bratt system—under which intoxicants may only be obtained in certain monthly quantities per individual. Sweden had a plebiscite on the prohibition question in the summer of 1922, the forces winning with a majority of 50,000 votes. Denmark has a highly developed local option system and is expecting to have a plebiscite on the prohibition question in 1926 or 1927.

In connection with all efforts to secure prohibition in Europe America now takes a prominent place as an object lesson. It figures in every temperance meeting and in every temperance paper. All available material is being used in the propaganda work, and the enemies of prohibition are sometimes not afraid of manufacturing material for the purpose of offsetting the efforts of those who desire prohibition. Thus American prohibition is a burning question, not only in the United States but also 3000 miles away across the ocean.

Some time this year the Danish commission, formed by the Danish Government to give an official statement as to the effects of prohibition in Denmark, is to be sent to the United States. They will have to make a study. It will be interesting to know what Denmark officially thinks of American prohibition. It will be interesting to hear what conclusions her official observers have formed during their sojourn here. P. G. Salem, Ore.